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PORTO RICANS FIND A FRIEND IN ROOSEVELT

People Call Governor Man of Courage and Virtue Who Inspires Hope

ADDRESSES NATIVES IN SPANISH TONGUE

Studies Problems of Island at First Hand and Makes Constructive Program

The following article picturing conditions in Porto Rico under the guidance of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor, was written by Robert S. Allen, head of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *bureau in Washington, who accompanied President Hoover on his recent Caribbean trip.*

American colonial administration history is being made in Porto Rico these days.

A young man, the son of a father who played a major rôle in the stirring events that led to the country's acquiring its "empire," in this insular portion of that domain is blazing a new tradition for wise and constructive government.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, grappling with social and economic problems is achieving results. Above all, his enthusiasm and zest is inspiring a discouraged people and awakening in them a new will and hope.

There is great need for such an executive. World trade losses, widespread hurricane devastation, and economic stagnation have piled up innumerable problems. Of the 1,500,000 population, only one-fifth have a steady income. Two-fifths work part time and the remaining two-fifths are without visible means of subsistence.

To the tasks that such a condition presented, Governor Roosevelt is devoting the same rousing characteristics that made his father the most popular man of his time. He has learned Spanish to the astonished pride and delight of all classes in Porto Rico. He mingles with the peo e everywhere.

He has pleaded the cause of Porto Rico before Congress and has obtained from it vitally needed financial support. President Hoover, responding to the pace set by the young man he chose for this difficult post, has backed him with government experts

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Reported Gold Finds in Brazil Cause Big Rush

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Gold prospecting has gripped Brazil!

Excitement likened only to that of the early days of '49 in California and the later rush for Nevada and the Klondike, is being manifested in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil. It is sweeping southward to this capital city as repeated reports of new and large gold strikes are brought down from the placer and mining camps of that State.

Prospecting outfits have been organized locally to go in quest of the precious yellow metal. The rush is on and promises to grow larger as newspapers carry daily stories of repeated gold finds in the Minas Geraes hills.

This gold trek, however, lacks the bustle and luster of early strikes in the United States for Brazilian prospectors travel by train and auto to camps.

Small towns in Minas Geraes State, once famous as mining camps or placer centers, which for 100 years and more have engaged in farming rather than in mining, are awakening after a somnolence of years.

The districts in which the strike has been made, Morro Velho, Ouro Preto, and Passagem, are noted in world mining history as having been producers on a large scale.

At Ouro Preto gold was found in 1693 and the town became the richest in Brazil.

The region shows the effects of vast mining and prospecting operations. From the hotel in Ouro Preto one looks out on a vista of pits, shafts, and tunnels from which gold was extracted more than 100 years ago.

It was in this district that Morro Velho mine operated with high yields. Also Gongo Seco which from 1826 to 1856 is said to have produced 12,887 kilograms of pure gold with profits in excess of £349,514.

Gongo Seco first belonged to Baron Cattas Altas who, the story runs, made so much money out of it that he served his dinner guests with almonds of pure gold and whose table service was entirely in that precious metal. Baron Altas' memoirs reveal that because the mine yielded only 15 pounds of pure gold a day, he sold it for £90,000, the purchasers later opening a new vein and extracting 15 metric tons of gold in 12 years.

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Porto Rican People Cheer Both Their Leaders

Keystone

PRESIDENT HOOVER AND GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT ON WAY FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN

Film Control by Government Held Essential

Hudson Bill Commended by Speakers at Meeting of Church Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 3—To insure a motion picture product fit to be seen and heard by the youth of the nation, federal regulation at the source, similar to pure food inspection which the Government conducts in the large packing houses, is urgently needed, speakers declared at an all day conference at the Church Women's Club, yesterday.

The Hudson bill, now in Congress, was commended because it calls for such regulation.

Dr. Fred Eastman, whose investigations of motion picture problems, published some time ago, in the Christian Century, awakened many to the great need of more wholesome movies, declared himself in favor of government supervision.

"We need," said Dr. Eastman, "some simple form of social control such as we have over food and the use of the mails. The power could be vested in the United States Children's Bureau or in the Office of Education. Certainly inspection should take place before great sums of money are invested in a production.

"We must cease to trust the industry to clean itself. It has issued pledges four times from 1921 to 1930. But people whose business it is to view the films as they come out testify that the product is getting worse instead of better." Dr. Eastman advocated a federal investigation of the motion picture industry as asked in a Senate bill introduced March 3.

As a journalist who had spent much of his time in Asia, Europe and the Latin-American countries, Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century, said he had seen the tragic results on the world community brought about by undesirable films.

Rumanian Cabinet Ends Short Reign

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 4 (AP)—George S. Mironescu, Prime Minister, resigned this morning with his entire Cabinet because of parliamentary difficulties.

Nicholas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister, is expected to be summoned from London to form a new government.

The Mironescu Government took office in October last year.

From the outset its existence was considered doubtful. It hardly had been formed and approved by King Carol when its early collapse was forecast.

The membership of the Cabinet was virtually the same as that of Mr. Mironescu's predecessor, Mr. Juliu Maniu, who was credited with suppressing much governmental corruption, but whose administration failed to make the country more prosperous.

EAST TEXAS FIELDS PRORATE OIL OUTPUT

AUSTIN, Tex., April 4 (AP) — The Texas Railroad Commission posted its new proration order yesterday giving east Texas oil fields an allowance of 90,000 barrels daily effective April 10. The field was scaled up to 130,000 barrels in 90 days.

Members of the commission said the initial state-wide proration figure would be about 700,000 barrels, increasing to come 750,000 barrels by the end of the 90-day period. The old order allowed only 643,000 barrels, but east Texas had not been prorated.

Modern Marco Polo Expedition Starts

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Beirut, Syria, April 4

AN UNUSUAL caravan consisting of semicaterpillar motorcars today started on a 5000-mile trek across Asia to Peiping, China, by way of Bagdad, Teheran and Pamirs.

The expedition consists of 40 Frenchmen and one American, representing the National Geographic Society.

BERLIN EXPECTS SOVIET TO PLACE $75,000,000 ORDER

Germany Refuses, However, to Exceed Limits of Present Credit Plan

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—Orders from the Russian Soviet Government, probably totaling $75,000,000, are expected to result from negotiations which will begin here shortly after Easter between a Soviet trade delegation and representatives of various German industries.

When the delegation of German industrialists returned from Russia, March 11, it was rumored that large orders for German-made goods, on a hitherto unknown scale, would be forthcoming provided the necessary credits could be provided.

On the question of credits, however, the German Government decided, after some deliberation over the report of the delegation, that it would be wiser not to go beyond the limits of the present plan for stimulating exports to Russia. Under this plan the Reich guarantees 40 per cent of the value of Russian orders against possible default by Russia, the individual German states guarantee 30 per cent and the industries concerned the remaining 30 per cent.

The orders are expected to be chiefly for electric apparatus, machinery and heavier industrial goods.

Soviet's German Deal Thought Slap at U. S.

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP)—The Soviet commission which will leave here after Easter under the leadership of George Piatakoy for Berlin to sign the final agreement for a $75,000,000 trade credit for 1931 is seen here as one of the first steps by the Russian Government to break what it believes is an economic blockade plot.

It is also a move to obtain finances which are much needed for the completion of the Five-Year Plan.

In Soviet government circles American anti-Soviet moves are generally credited as the reason for curtailing purchases from the United States. Foreign observers, however, believe the real reason is that it is no longer possible to get sufficient credit from American sources.

Wood Hopes to Give Don New Mark to Shoot At

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Gar Wood, America's speedboat king, today dictated a message to Kaye Don, British driver, at Buenos Aires, congratulating him on his new world speedboat record and then prepared to leave for Miami Beach, Fla., for a new attempt to regain the record for the United States.

Through the Associated Press Wood dispatched the following message to Don:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations on breaking my world's record. Splendid stimulation of friendly international rivalry. I may give you another mark to shoot at soon. Best regards."

Hitler Rejects Policy of Force in Fascist Plan

Frowns on Storm Troops' Demands for Revolutionary Activity

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, April 4—Adolf Hitler, supreme leader of German Fascists, paid a singular tribute today to the strength of the young German Republic when he denounced any attempt to overthrow it by force as folly or a crime, in an article published in his organ today.

He rejects the demand for greater revolutionary activity raised by his storm troops in north Germany. "I hold that every man who tries to lead an unarmed organization against the present state to be fool or criminal," he writes. Herr Hitler himself staged a revolt in Munich eight years ago, he admits, but he has now arrived at the conclusion that any repetition would be worse than useless.

It is the first time the chief of German Fascists has come out with so definite a denial of any revolutionary tendencies on his part.

It is far stronger in wording than his declaration before the Reich's Supreme Court last year that he would keep his party within the boundaries set by the law, to which few, however, paid any attention at the time.

He has now certainly destroyed the expectations many of his young and ardent followers may have entertained. But he is also showing more insight than many of his subleaders who continue traveling around the country inciting the people to rise up against the state.

In his article published today Herr Hitler denounces any man who preaches revolution without believing in its possibility as being dishonest, but at the same time he proudly maintains that almost all of his subleaders and orators are being persecuted by the state.

Herr Hitler demands blind obedience and has succeeded in making millions believe in him blindly, he writes in his article, and this must continue, he says, if the party is to continue. Those who dare complain such as Capt. Walter Stennes are expelled as mutineers.

Radical Papers Suspended

MUNICH, Bavaria, April 4 (AP)—Evoking the recent decree of President von Hindenburg for suppressing radicalism, police today suspended the National Socialist newspaper Die Front for three months. At Magdeburg police confiscated an issue each of the National Socialist paper Der Trommler, and the Communist Der Arbeitslose, besides prohibiting the showing of a National Socialist motion picture.

Churchill Annoyed at Baldwin's Act

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 4—The rift between Winston Churchill and the Baldwin forces in the Conservative Party in Great Britain is considerably widened by a letter in which Mr. Churchill accepts only with some pique Stanley Baldwin's appointment of Neville Chamberlain as the "shadow" Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Churchill states that he learned only from the newspapers Mr. Baldwin's intention of having Mr. Chamberlain conduct the Opposition in the forthcoming budget and as a matter of purely private courtesy he would have expected a letter from the party leader explaining affairs. However, Mr. Churchill accepts the demotion and resigns his position as chairman of the Conservative Finance Committee. When Mr. Churchill resigned from the "shadow" cabinet he fully expected to continue as shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, while Mr. Baldwin interpreted his withdrawal from Conservative Party councils as complete.

ITALY'S SUPPORT SOUGHT AGAINST CUSTOMS MOVE

France Links Naval Accord and Austro-German Pact in Talks

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 4—One of the principal factors causing delay in the ratification of the Franco-Italian naval treaty is undoubtedly France's desire to enlist Italy, along with England and the Little Entente states, in vigorous opposition to the impending Austro-German customs union.

From the French viewpoint the two most important developments in Europe today, namely, Franco-Italian rapprochement and the Austro-German customs accord, cannot be considered separately. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, in a long conversation last night with Count Gaet no Manzoni, the Italian Ambassador, discussed both these questions.

The Franco-Italian naval agreement on March 1 merely laid the "bases" for a treaty. It left many details to be settled by experts. While negotiations concerning these highly technical details have been in progress, France has noted a trend in Italian policy which does not appear to augur well for the complete Franco-Italian agreement on political questions which was universally expected to develop out of the naval agreement.

The most striking evidence of this divergence in views has been Italy's reluctance to join in registering vigorous protest against the Austro-German customs union.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, has said that the Austro-German project is among recent European developments which "can be favorably considered."

Conclusion of the Austro-German customs union and its inevitable extension would disrupt the Little Entente and put in its place Mittel Europa, and Italy is known to look with favor upon any tendency which would lessen the solidarity of the Little Entente.

Nevertheless the fundametal bases of the naval agreement are not being called into question. France has merely taken advantage of the opportunity to interpret clauses relative to the replacement of superannuated ships with modern ones in a sense most favorable to France.

Although the naval experts are not to resume their discussions until April 14, it is highly desirable that France and Italy make some progress toward a better understanding before that date.

President Doumergue starts April 9 on his visit to Tunis, a visit which, if the naval agreement could have been completed before he sails, might have taken the form of a jubilant demonstration of Franco-Italian amity, and might even have been occasion for agreement between France and Italy on the outstanding questions of the Tripolitan frontier and the status of Italians in Tunis.

M. Briand originally intended accompanying the President of the Republic on this trip but has considered it necessary to alter his plans since the question of the Austro-German customs union appeared on the horizon.

There is still a possibility of France and Italy agreeing promptly on some of these outstanding questions and negotiations are proceeding to that end.

Opposition to Wage Reduction Gains With Hoover Leadership

Move for Cuts Charged Directly to 'Bankers'; General Lowering Warned as 'Socially Dangerous' by Statistics Bureau Head

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 4—Concentrated efforts to fight wage reductions in the present depression are rapidly gaining momentum both inside and outside governmental circles, under the stimulus of President Hoover's whole-hearted support.

Spokesmen for the United States bureau of labor statistics and the American Federation of Labor left no doubt that wage cuts are now actually taking place. However, these are not as yet in the basic industries, it was asserted, members of which are for the most part adhering to their agreement to maintain pay rates signed at the historic White House conference in November, 1929.

Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, made the direct charge that some of the companies which signed the White House agreement had found means of side-stepping their pledge by subterfuges. Mr. Stewart would not give the names of the individual companies.

However, William Green, head of the labor federation, announced that a check-up was being conducted by his organization to ascertain what parties to the original agreement were violating it, if any.

Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Green, and other interested spokesmen discussing the matter here, emphasized the gravity of the situation that would result if a nation-wide movement for wage reduction should occur. An industrial upset that would retard business recovery for months and possibly years was forecast if such an eventuality should develop.

Banking interests according to both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Green, are refusing credit to certain corporations until they are prepared to carry wage reductions into effect. Disturbing evi-

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CRAIN DEFENSE TOLD OF COURSE FOR THE OPENING

Inquiry at First Public Hearing Next Week to Be Held Wednesday

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 4—New York County's prosecutor, Thomas C. T. Crain, whose conduct of his office is under investigation by Judge Samuel Seabury, is in possession today of formal notice of the specific matters which will come up next Wednesday in the first public hearing on the City Club's charges against him.

This notice not only gives the defense time to prepare its case, but offsets the complaint made by Mr. Crain's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, that the inquiry is a "star chamber proceeding and a fishing expedition."

Wednesday's public session schedules for inquiry the conduct of the Fulton Fish Market and efforts made by the district attorney to investigate alleged racketeering there; treatment of testimony before the county grand jury convened for this purpose, and the committee of public safety formed by Mr. Crain last November, its purpose and what, if anything, was accomplished in furtherance of its aims.

Simultaneously, it was learned that Robert S. Johnstone, one-time General Sessions judge and for 22 years an assistant district attorney, had been named an assistant county prosecutor, a $3240-a-year appointment of a lawyer with a reputed $100,000 law practice. The addition of Mr. Johnstone to the district attorney's staff was seen to be of advantage to the city administration's defense procedure. It was denied categorically, however, that Mr. Johnstone was being groomed to succeed Mr. Crain.

Mr. Johnstone's acceptance of the minor post got the official explanation that he had moved to reënter the public service to protect his city pen-

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Canada Greets New Governor-General as Worthy Defender of Fine Traditions

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EARL AND COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4—The Earl of Bessborough, who is to become the fourteenth Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by the Countess of Bessborough and an imposing suite, landed from the Duchess of Bedford at 11 o'clock this morning amid the firing of a salute of 19 guns from the ancient citadel and the cheers of the people.

Previous to this R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State and Judge E. L. Newcombe, had welcomed the visitors aboard the liner.

Repairing to the Legislative Council Chamber the Earl was installed with impressive ceremony, following which their excellencies held a reception in the ballroom of the Nova Scotia Hotel and attended a luncheon as guests of the Canadian Government. They will arrive at Ottawa Tuesday.

In welcoming Lord Bessborough at the installation ceremony the Prime Minister said: "We rejoice that Your Excellency combines with those high qualities which have so distinguished the service of your family to the state in the past two centuries a wide knowledge of business of the world of practical affairs.

"We confidently believe that your varied experience will make your counsel and advice of peculiar benefit to Canada at the present time."

Referring to the Countess's French nationality he welcomed her as one of a race "which has built into our national life its noble qualities of patience and industry and patriotism."

Similar sentiments were voiced by Frank Stanfield, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Gordon S. Harrington, Premier of the Province, and L. A. Gastonguay, Mayor of Halifax.

Lord Bessborough responded to each of these addresses in turn, thanking the Dominion, the Province and the city on behalf of Lady Bessborough and himself for their cordial welcome.

He promised his "constant endeavor to follow worthily in the footsteps" of his illustrious predecessors, and the Countess's earnest desire to render every help and encouragement toward the fulfillment of all that is to be in the best interests of the social life of this country."

RED CROSS MAN TAKES CHARGE IN MANAGUA AREA

E. J. Swift Flies From Miami to Organize Relief Measures

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MANAGUA, Nicar., April 4—The task of directing the feeding and rehabilitation of Managua's 40,000 residents, made homeless by Tuesday's earthquake, was in charge today of Ernest J. Swift, Red Cross official, after his arrival yesterday by airplane from Miami.

The Red Cross official's first step after reaching Campo de Martemarine and American headquarters, where Matthew E. Hanna, United States Minister, is housing his legation in shelter tents, was to confer with Mr. Hanna and then make an inspection trip through the devastated city.

The Red Cross director said about two-thirds of the population had evacuated to other towns of the interior with only about 15,000 citizens remaining near Managua. About half of these are being fed by the marines.

An American Red Cross relief committee was formed yesterday to direct the relief for refugees of the stricken city. President Moncado was selected as honorary president. Other members are Mr. Hanna and Col. F. L. Bradman, commander of the marines, and two others to be named by President Moncado.

While Mr. Swift is not a member of the committee he will have charge of all activities. Relief work, he said, is already well organized by the marines.

Approximately $50,000 will be brought here, he added, and supplies are being donated by the United States Army and Navy. He declared additional supplies are needed.

In addition to supplies coming from the United States, others are being brought from the Canal Zone. A large amount probably will be shipped here from other Nicaraguan sections, but several towns will be under a strain to provide for the increase of their population by the arrival of refugees.

Sandino Not to Take Advantage of 'Quake

MEXICO CITY, April 4 (AP)—Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, foreign representative of Gen. Augustino Sandino, Nicaraguan insurgent chieftain, has received a copy of General Sandino's order calling off hostilities there. The order, transmitted by some "grapevine" source from the wilds of Segovia, where General Sandino makes his headquarters, said:

"All divisions of our army will abstain until further orders from any offensive action against the enemy, no matter what strategical advantages such action would result in.

"Our army will limit its action for the time being to maintaining its positions and repelling any attack which may be made against it, without taking advantage of any case of disorientation or panic which could lead to our triumph, abiding in all cases by the principles of rectitude, equity and patriotism."

Tell of 'Quake by Radio

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—A group of Americans flew yesterday from Managua, Nicaragua, to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, about 150 miles, to tell by radio to America first hand details of the earthquake in Managua and of rescue work now going on.

ELECTRIC TESTS MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Testing out the use of electric locomotives on the 70-mile run between Trenton and Wilmington, the Pennsylvania Railroad is serving a double purpose. It is supplying data on the practical application of electricity to its use. It is also affording training to the operating crews who will handle the through trains on the projected electric line between New York and Washington, according to an official of the company.

The railroad has been using electric locomotives on this run for several months, in order to be thoroughly prepared in experimentation and in application for the consummation of the electrification of the whole line.

CANADA GIVES NEW STATUS TO PROVINCES

They Are to Be Consulted in Constitution Amendment Cases

OTTAWA CONFERENCE MEETS NEXT WEEK

All Overseas Dominions Now Have Advantage of Westminster Statute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 4—For the first time since confederation, the provinces of Canada are to be consulted with respect to amendments to the British North America Act.

A Dominion provincial conference will take place next week in Ottawa to consider the Westminster statute which confers upon the self-governing Dominions the right to amend their own Constitutions.

Previous to passing the statute last year the Imperial Parliament had the right to legislate for Dominions as well as colonies and the Dominion Parliaments had no power to pass legislation which would run counter to any act of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Statute Abolished

The Westminster statute abolishes the following imperial statutes which have for a long time been considered inimical to the interests of the Dominion:

The Extradition Law of 1870; the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870; the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894; the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881.

Sir John A. Macdonald, first Premier of the Dominion of Canada, originally held that it was not necessary to even consult Parliament when seeking amendments to the British North Amerca Act. In 1869 he sent a minor amendment direct to London, but Sir Edward Blake protested that there was a clause in the British North America Act itself which laid down that the act could only be amended by a joint resolution of both houses of Commons and Senate. The Premier admitted his mistake.

In 1875 Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Canada's first Liberal Premier, made the same mistake as Sir John A. Macdonald, but the Conservative chieftain followed Sir Edward Blake's lead and protested. Sir Alexander, however, followed Sir John's procedure. He admitted his error and promised not to offend again, but his amendment went to London, just the same. After that, however, the Parliament of Canada was always consulted.

Hitherto the provinces had been silent, but in 1886 the Province of Quebec claimed the right to be consulted on any proposed amendments to the British North America Act. Sir John, however, declined to take the claim seriously and in 1907 Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the same stand.

Amendment Passed

R. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, objected strongly to the amendment dealing with the provincial subsidies, claiming the provinces should be consulted.

The Federal Government did not heed his claim, and Mr. McBride returned to British Columbia and had a resolution of censure passed by the British Columbia Legislature. He then went to London and carried his grievance to the Imperial Government. Joseph Chamberlain, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to hear him, and the Imperial Parliament passed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment without heeding Mr. McBride's complaint.

For many years the matter was in abeyance, but it was revived by Premiers Ferguson and Taschereau at the Dominion Provincial Conference held at Ottawa. No decision was reached on the subject, which was also discussed in Parliament.

Ernest Lapointe, the then Minister of Justice, was of the opinion that when six provinces agreed on an amendment to the Constitution the Federal Government might consider it sufficient warranty to take it up, but this was only a suggestion.

After the meeting of the subcommittee of the Imperial Conference, which met in 1929, the question again arose in the Canadian House of Commons and R. B. Bennett, then leader of the Opposition, took the view that the provinces were right and should be considered.

In accordance with this opinion, now that the right to amend the Constitution is being accorded all the Dominions, the Provinces are to be consulted.

Cut in Anthracite Prices Announced

Advices from the New England Coal Dealers' Association indicate that a new schedule of retail anthracite prices will go into effect in Boston on Monday. The following table shows the new prices for the sizes used in greatest amounts:

	New Price	Retail Reduction	Operators' Reduction	Year Ago
Egg	$15.00	$1.25	$ .97	$15.25
Stove	15.25	1.50	1.17	15.75
Nut	15.25	1.00	.72	15.25

Retail prices named are subject to discount of 50 cents a ton for payment within 10 days.

PRINCE VISITS "U. S. COLONY"

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 4 (By U. P.)—The tiny village of Coronel Procopio, originally populated by a colony of Americans who came to this country in 1866 from the southern part of the United States in protest against the abolition of slavery, was visited by the Prince of Wales yesterday

NEW ENGLAND HAS TOPPED COUNTRY RAIL HEAD FINDS

Boston & Maine President Says Slow-Down Was Less Than Anywhere Else

New England slowed down less during the 1930 business depression than any other part of the country, according to E. S. French, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. At the same time it spent more, saved more and had more construction, he declares.

Presenting New England as an economic entity to which, by reason of its record through the years, the country has looked for outstanding accomplishment industrially and commercially, Mr. French, writing in the Harvard Business School Alumni Bulletin, says that 1930 proved this section of the country to be "a little more stable, a little stronger and a bit more prosperous than the rest of the United States."

As a basis to test economic New England against the rest of the country the article uses the relative percentage of decline from 1929 to 1930 in farm prosperity, industrial activities and railroad results, and in individual savings, construction of new buildings and expenditures in commerce and trade.

Elsewhere in the article Mr. French takes note of recent readjustments in textiles and in boots and shoes, and points out that the New England Council hasestablished the fact that these losses have been more than offset by other industrial gains.

"For every plant of any other kind which has been lost, New England has gained two plants of other types, and for every employee who has been lost, 1½ employees have been gained. With the resultant diversity have come increased strength and stability," the New England Council points out.

Mr. French makes the prediction that "the outstanding population and industrial development trend in New England in the next generation will be toward our smaller towns and cities where industry can operate on a lower basis of costs, its employees and officials can obtain the advantages of living in the country, and with congestion removed, a greater productive effort is made possible for the industry, and greater proportional leisure made available to the individual."

Rail Competition Urged by Curley

Railroad competition, not consolidation, would be best for New England industries, said James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, in a statement issued yesterday combating the views of Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and Prof. William Z. Ripley.

Mayor Curley declares "three competing trunk lines from the interior" would be more likely to improve conditions in New England industry than "any consolidation of the New England roads themselves that has yet been proposed."

Competition, he said, would help to bring to Boston a share of the 65 per cent of New England exports now being shipped from New York. Industry, he said, "would be benefited directly by reduced transportation costs and indirectly by disbursements that would result from the employment of labor and other port activities."

"If the New England railroads were controlled by three or more competing trunk lines serving large sections of the interior," he added, "New England industries might reasonably demand that such trunk lines establish and maintain in New England a scale of rates not in excess of that in effect on other parts of their system."

He therefore invited Commissioner Eastman to indicate what might reasonably be expected from such a system when he appears before the State Legislative Committee on Transportation. Would it, Mayor Curley asks, place New England "on a transportation basis comparable with other parts of the United States?"

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Men Teachers Urged to Combat Crime

More men teachers as a means of combating the American child's indifference to law-breaking, were advocated by Alexander Paterson, Commissioner of Prisons for England and Wales, discussing the question of child guidance with Dr. William Healy, one of the directors of the Judge Baker Foundation, in Boston April 4.

Mr. Paterson was paying a return visit corresponding to the one paid by the directors of the foundation to England two years ago, when they spoke to leaders of prison and police work at the request of the British Home Office.

According to Mr. Paterson, American children play "criminal" games much more than is done in England. This, he thinks, may in some measure account for juvenile indifference to law-breaking, since crimes of violence are regarded lightly from youth up.

"I see many other differences between our youth and yours," he said, "in addition to the preference of your children for games in which pistols and daggers play a leading part—'cops and robbers,' I think they call this play. Our children are more interested in and satisfied with rough and simple games involving strength and athletic exercise.

"Perhaps if your schools had more men teachers, the boys would do more to develop sporting forms of recreation. The woman teachers are able to teach as well as the men, I am sure, but they cannot take part in rough and ready games that develop manhood and sportsmanship. The result is that your children, reading of shooting and killing, are much more interested in adventure and wild exploits than in mere competition in games."

Mr. Paterson approved attacking crime in adolescence, rather than in waiting to punish the criminal after the crime has been committed, and said that he hoped to see more child guidance clinics established in England.

Mr. Paterson has been in the United States nearly three months studying American institutions on the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Elevated to Test New Light Signal

A new light signal device, which, it is claimed, enables one guard to do the work of three, is to be tried out on the East Boston section of the Boston Elevated in June. Instead of having a guard to every one or two cars, as at present, the new system allows all the doors to be operated by one man. If all the doors are shut, the guard sees a series of green lights. When the doors are open, the color changes to red. Similar systems are already in operation in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The section of line chosen for the new experiment is the one from Maverick Square to Bowdoin Square. During the rush hours the number of cars on this line is increased to four from the normal two. Heretofore this has meant an extra guard for each train, and if the device works it will mean that five guards on this section will no longer be required. It is intended, however, to absorb them into other jobs and not dismiss them. Nevertheless, there is stated to be considerable apprehension among the "L" guards lest the extension of the device to the rest of the line should throw a number of men out of work.

According to officials of the "L," if the device is successful it will mean a considerable saving in operating expenses. It is also claimed that there have been fewer door accidents in other cities where the system is in operation. Special bands of rubber are to be fitted to the trial cars in East Boston Tunnel and the doors are to be made to close more slowly.

'JUNIOR MONTH' DELEGATE NAMED

Dorothy Nash Pettingell of 474 Main Street, Amesbury, a member of the junior class at Radcliffe College, has been appointed to represent the college at "Junior Month" which is held annually in New York City during July. The purpose of "Junior Month" is, to quote the words of Miss Clare M. Tousley, who is in charge of the project, "to show the undergraduate girl what page 89 in sociology really means in terms of the Bowery.

The ultimate purpose is the interpretation of modern social work to an ever-increasing audience. "Junior Month" was organized in 1917 under the auspices of the New York Charity Organization, which is still responsible for it.

BOSTON TO HAVE TALL CEDARS GROUP

Boston Forest, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, will be instituted tonight at the State Armory, William A. Brinkham, Supreme Tall Cedar, will be present. The Tall Cedars are a national, social, fraternal and "playground" organization composed of Master Masons. The unit to be instituted will be known as Boston Forest, No. 122.

The following are the officers selected: Grand Tall Cedar, Grover C. Hoyt, Boston; Senior Deputy, Herman M. Suss, Boston; Junior Deputy, Walter C. Johnson, Reading; Scribe, Benjamin M. Seriberg, Boston, and Treasurer, Harry R. Worth, Wollaston.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair, with northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; colder tonight.

Maine: Cloudy tonight with snow in extreme east portion tonight and Sunday; partly colder along the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds and overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.4	Max. Apr.3		8 a.m. Apr.4	Max. Apr.3
Albany	44	56	Memphis	46	70
Atlantic City	50	50	Miami	74	76
Boston	46	62	Montreal	38	50
Buffalo	34	44	Nantucket	46	53
Calgary	22	..	New Orleans	68	78
Charletson	64	72	New York	48	56
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	56	62
Denver	26	34	Pittsburgh	38	54
Des Moines	32	48	Portland, Me.	42	58
Eastport	40	52	Portland, Ore.	54	66
Galveston	60	68	San Francisco	52	74
Hatteras	62	68	St. Louis	40	56
Helena	28	50	St. Paul	32	56
Jacksonville	66	82	Seattle	52	66
Kansas City	34	56	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	58	70

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:22 p. m., Sunday 12:40 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:42 p. m.

COLLEGE WOMEN END SESSIONS AT WELLESLEY

Councilors of International Federation Plan for Boston Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 4—With a session open to members of the faculty of Wellesley College, and an exhibition of rare and interesting documents in the treasure room of the library, the councilors of the International Federation of University Women today prepared to close their own meeting and move on to Boston to meet with the International Federation when it opens its annual conference at the Hotel Statler April 8.

The council meeting has drawn together 53 representatives of 35 countries. Among the leaders who came from Europe, stopping briefly in New York and to see some aspects of Yale University at New Haven, are:

Mme. Nelly Schreiber-Favre, eminent lawyer who is a teacher of civil law in a higher secondary school for girls at Geneva. Madame Schreiber-Favre has the distinction of being the first woman to practice law in French Switzerland.

Mme. Octave Monod is an historian of Lyons, and president of the French Association of University Women.

Prof. Dr. Johanna Westerdyk is professor of plant pathology at the Universities of Utrecht and Amsterdam. She is a member of the Council, but is not present for the meeting.

Miss Persia Campbell is a former assistant research officer of the New South Wales Industrial Commission.

Lore Antoine-Trappen is chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Austrian Federation.

Among others meeting with the Council are Miss Catherine MacKenzie of Montreal, Madame M. Gantsheve-Zografova of Bulgaria, Miss Theodore Bosanquet of London, Helmi Metsvahi of Estonia, Lyydia Sofia Alen of Finland.

The International Federation maintains many traveling fellowships for scholars in research work, and various clubhouses, notably in London, Paris and Washington, where women can live, work and meet university women from many other nations.

Dr. Winifred Cullis of the University of London, president of the association, will preside at the meetings in Boston.

CHILEAN POETESS TO BE AT MIDDLEBURY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 4—Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poetess and educator, will be visiting professor at the 1931 Spanish summer session of Middlebury College, it was announced today by Prof. Clemente Pereda, new dean of the school.

Dr. Samuel Gili Gaya, of Madrid, editor, author and world authority on phonetics, who was visiting professor last year, will be the director of the session. Students at the summer school are required to pledge themselves to speak, read and write no language but Spanish.

ST. LAWRENCE BASIN FLORA IS DESCRIBED

A lecture on the varied flora of the St. Lawrence River basin was delivered at Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, yesterday, by Marie-Victorin, professor of botany at the University of Montreal, Canada. He has been extremely interested in the peculiarities shown by plant distribution in this area, particularly in the Gaspé region.

This locality, only recently made accessible to traffic through the development of a boulevard which twines between the sea and cliffs when it does not cross the extensive salt marshes, is rich in interest for all students of botany. It is a land of curious species, endemics for the most part, the nearest relatives of which are often found 2000 miles west in the Cordilleran regions of western Canada and the United States. Every crack and crevice of this area contains some new surprise, presents new problems, and opens more fields for study in the comparatively routine work of plant taxonomy.

Committee Head Defends Budget

The General Appropriations Bill reported by the Legislative Ways and Means Committee was defended before the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday by Albert F. Bigelow, Representative from Brookline, and acting chairman of the committee.

Mr. Bigelow's statement explained that the committee felt that any departure from the "pay-as-you-go" policy, as urged by Governor Ely, would be unwise at this time. Consequently, he said, it had reduced construction projects on borrowed money from the proposed $8,500,000 to $1,500,000, and increased the construction from current revenue the proposed figure of $900,000 to $2,500,000. This, he explained, had made necessary an increase of $1,000,000 in the state tax.

He pointed out that since 1919, when the "pay-as-you-go" policy was begun, the net direct State debt had decreased from $40,400,000 to $9,800,000, while service on this debt had decreased from $3,500,000 in 1920 to about $1,000,000 in 1930.

Governor's Island Lease Is Revised

A new draft of the lease providing for the acquisition of Governor's Island by the city of Boston for development as an airport, has been submitted to city authorities by the War Department, and provisionally accepted.

William P. Long, chairman of the Park Department, announced yesterday that the objectionable provisions, which have held up action on the lease, have been virtually eliminated. He pointed out that the action of the Joint Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in reducing the appropriation for development of the airport from the $1,000,000 recommended by Mayor Curley to only $250,000 had set up another obstacle, as that amount was too small to complete the work planned.

RURAL BOY SCOUT COUNCILS PROPOSED

Methods for making scouting available to boys on farms in the isolated districts of New England will be discussed at a Boy Scout conference to be held April 9-10 at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, according to Duncan MacKellar, field executive of the Boston Council of Boy Scouts. It is expected that over 28 Scout Councils in New England will be represented.

Among the distinguished leaders who have been invited to address the conference are Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of America; Charles W. Tobey, former Governor of New Hampshire; Dr. H. W. Hurt, author of the Boy Scout Handbook; Harold M. Pote, National Personnel Director, and Harvey A. Gordon, National Camping Engineer. This group will confer also with various regional and professional men of New England concerning the future administration of the Boy Scout program in the eastern states.

SWIFT RIVER TUNNEL BIDS ARE SCANNED

Unusual Interest Shown at This Time Because of Unemployment

With water in the Wachusett reservoir still 29 feet below high water, despite recent rains, according to announcements by E. R. B. Allardice, superintendent, those concerned with Boston's future water supply are scrutinizing with added interest the bids submitted for the Swift River tunnel, work on which is to start soon.

Bids ranging from $4,978,031.80 to $7,730,345.40 have been recorded by the Metropolitan District Commission. The bids cover the work of driving about 10 miles of tunnel to extend the present Wachusetts-Coldbrook tunnel into the Swift River valley and tap what will ultimately be a 300,000,000-gallon tank. This work is planned for completion by 1935.

Other elements than water needs and cost, however, have entered into the discussions centering about the different bids, and one of these is unemployment relief. From many avenues in Massachusetts the expectation is expressed that, all things being equal, contracts will be awarded, irrespective of the amount of bids, to the firm which has maintained a reputation for employing, so far as obtainable, local labor at adequate compensation and for utilizing New England products.

Of the four lowest bidders, it is pointed out, only one—J. J. Coughlan & Sons of Boston—perhaps most nearly meets these added specifications. The other three low bidders comprise a Milwaukee firm, whose bid is unexpectedly low; a southern firm which has made a practice of importing low-paid Negro labor; and a firm which, although of the highest integrity, is composed of Canadians whose interests are not centered in New England.

The Coughlan firm, on the other hand, in addition to being composed of local men practically throughout its personnel, is said to have the further advantage of complete familiarity with the work specified, having been one of the contracting parties in the Ware River tunnel development.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Anna C. Tonielli, Washington, D. C.
Sarah V. Chollar, Binghamton, N. Y.
Paul Hoffman, New York City.
Alice L. White, Bristol, Conn.
Wilfred S. Lock, Flushing, N. Y.
Mary Slayton, Concord, N. H.
Miss Alice Seckels, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Robert C. Butyon, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Annie Rutter, Dover, N. H.

Party Politics Is College Topic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 4—Mount Holyoke College Forum yesterday entertained prominent representatives of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties for discussion of the aims and policies of their various platforms.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor of New York State, active herself in educational, sociological and political affairs, represented the Democratic viewpoint. Henry Parkman Jr. of the Massachusetts Senate spoke for the Republicans, and Harry W. Laidler, author and lawyer, explained the Socialist ideals.

More than 100 members of the college faculty and student body attended the luncheon, at which Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, presided. Student speakers participated in a discussion, challenging the claims already made by the party protagonists.

SIMMONS TO HEAR OF RUSSIAN SHOPS

Susan Kingsbury, professor of social economic research at Bryn Mawr College, former head of the economics department of Simmons, will speak Monday morning at Simmons College, describing factory conditions as she found them in Russia during the winter of 1929-30. Miss Kingsbury studied the Russian factory system and the Soviet Five-Year Plan at first hand, making her headquarters in Moscow and traveling extensively through the Soviet Union.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Motion pictures, "Alaska" and "The Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies," presented by Canadian National Railways; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street: Dance, assembly hall, 8.

Norwich Club of Boston: Dinner meeting; speakers: President Charles A. Plumley, Norwich, and W. E. "Bill" Cunningham, Boston sports writer; University Club, Stuart Street, and Trinity Place.

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation: Basketball game and dance; music by Foundation Harmonica Band, and Bucky Fletcher Harmony Kings; Burroughs Foundation Hall, 7:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Petit Cafe" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Through Syrian Streets and Doorways," by Mary Parker Dunning, in costume, 3:30. Viola concert, by Joseph Pulvino, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Musicale, Library, 4. Meeting, Sunday Supper Club, 5:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "The Collapse of Capital," by Stuart M. Chase; concert by Ford Hall Forum Orchestra, Russell A. Cook, director; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rock climbing, Black and White Rocks, Middlesex Fells, 10.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; play, "The Terrible Meek," by Charles Rann Kennedy, 10:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Aleppo Temple, ballroom. Meeting, Gulf Refining Company, Georgian Room. Meeting, Lowe Brothers Company, Parlor D. Meeting, American Association of University Women, Parlor B.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Eighth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

New England Women's Club: Address, "Current Problems in International Relations," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon; Dr. Emma Formanova, Miss Helga Krabbe, Miss Brighid A. Stafford, and Frau Agnes Von Zahn-Harnack, members International Federation of University Women, guests of honor and speakers; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

West Roxbury Community: Bridge party, benefit furnishings fund, Parents' Association, 2. Meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30. Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Charles L. Carr, 300 Clinton Road, Brookline, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Blot prints by Alexander Cozens; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre lent by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of the trustee, A. Lawrence Lowell.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Saturdays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 14.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Spring exhibit.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors, paintings and drawings by Stuyvesant Van Veen.

Scherer Studios, 965 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Handel and Haydn Society and the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday afternoon, April 6, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Monday evening, April 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Martha Whittemore, violoncellist, and Arthur Landers, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, April 7, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Tuesday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lewis Emery, baritone.

Wednesday afternoon, April 8 at the Women's Republican Club, a concert by Muriel Kerr, pianist, and Sadah Shuchari, violinist, Schubert Memorial prize winners.

Wednesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Katherine Follet Mann, soprano.

Thursday evening, April 9, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, April 12, at the Boston Public Library, a concert of chamber music compositions by Joseph Wagner.

Tuesday evening, April 14, in Symhpony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Friday afternoon, April 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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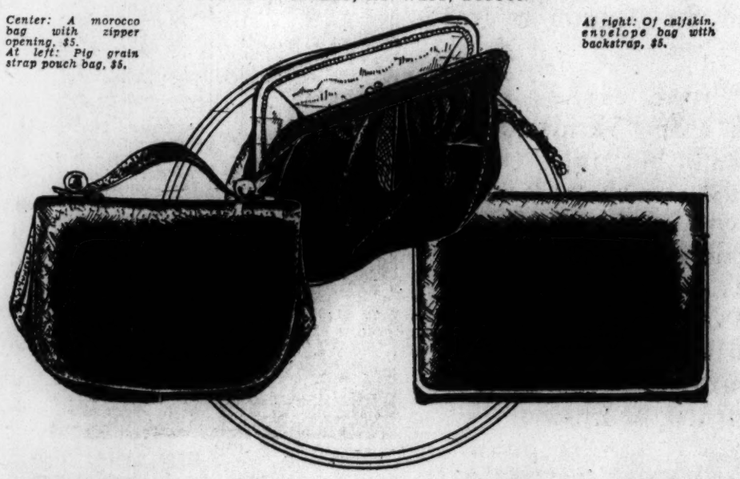
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At right: Of calfskin, envelope bag with backstrap, $5.

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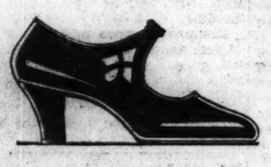

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CENTURY PASSES SINCE SIGNING OF MEXICAN TREATY

First of Long List of Pacts Was Concluded on April 5, 1831

WASHINGTON, April 4 (By U. P.)—One century will pass tomorrow since the United States and Mexico concluded their first treaty of amity, commerce and navigation at Mexico City, April 5, 1831, a treaty that foreshadowed a century of strenuous diplomatic relations.

Prior to the general treaty of 1831 there had been a boundary treaty between the two countries, concluded Jan. 12, 1828, but ratifications were not exchanged until April 5, 1832.

The general treaty of 1831 was negotiated and signed for the United States by Anthony Butler; for Mexico, by Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs, and Rafael Mangino, Secretary of the Treasury.

The preamble asserted the desire of the two countries "to establish upon a firm basis the relations of friendship that so happily subsist between the two republics," and further recited their determination "to fix in a clear and positive manner the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between both."

The 32 articles covered topics of general international import as amity, most-favored-nations treatment, entry to ports, rules of contraband, and exemption from military service. Its operation was suspended in 1846 and 1847 but subsequently was revived. The treaty remained in effect until abrogated in 1880, when other international agreements were in effect.

Many Agreements Made

Geographical conditions, military circumstances, and pecuniary claims have, during the century, occasioned an extraordinary number of international agreements between the United States and Mexico, and the present date finds the two countries facing the prospect of early negotiations with regard to extension of claims conventions. The disposition of waters of the boundary rivers is another matter that awaits future treaty settlement.

Many of the special agreements between the two countries during the last century have related to transient conditions, as for example the recurring occasion for pursuit of hostile Indians across the frontier, and many conventions have therefore been of brief duration. Consequently the diplomatic relations between the two countries have been marked frequently by negotiations pertaining to extensions or interpretations of earlier pacts.

One treaty now forgotten, but of interest in view of the growing tariff obstructions in Mexican-American trade, was the Commercial Reciprocity Convention of 1883. This provided for the free entry into the United States of a long list of Mexican products, as beef, henequen, sisal, fruits and indigo. Mexico in turn accorded free entry to a long list of United States manufactured products and noncompetitive goods.

Apparently the two Congresses did not enact the necessary tariff laws to make this reciprocity actually effective, as the convention was twice revised to permit extension of time for enactment of necessary legislation.

Pan-American Parleys

A novel phase in Mexican-American treaty relations in recent years has developed as the result of the Pan-American conferences. These conferences have led to a large number of important conventions, to some of which both Mexico and the United States are signatory. Many of these conventions relate to international law as applied in the American countries, and therefore have a definite and specific bearing upon United States-Mexican relations.

Bilateral protocols, conventions and treaties between the two countries during the century since conclusion of the first treaty were concluded as follows: 1831—protocols clarifying and interpeting the general treaty; 1838—an additional article to the boundary treaty of 1828; 1839—claims convention; 1843—claims convention; 1848 (Feb. 2)—Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, known also as the "Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo"; 1853 (Dec. 30)—the Gadsden Treaty, entitled "Treaty of Boundary, Cession of Territory, and Transit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec"; 1861—extradition treaty.

Others were: 1868—claims convention; 1871—claims convention; 1872—claims convention; 1873—protocol extending claims convention; 1874—convention for further extension of International Commission on Settlement of Claims; 1876—convention extending functions of umpire of claims commission; 1876—protocol for compensation of claims umpire; 1882—boundary convention; 1882—protocol concerning pursuit of Indians across the international boundary line; 1883—commercial reciprocity convention; 1883—agreement concerning pursuit of Indians across the border; 1884—agreement to extend agreement on pursuit of Indians.

More Treaties

They continue: 1885—convention extending time for approval of laws contemplated by Reciprocity Convention; 1885—agreement on pursuit of Indians across border; 1885—additional agreement on survey of boundary lines; 1889—convention on survey of boundary line; 1889—boundary convention authorizing International Boundary Commission; 1890—agreement on pursuit of Indians across boundary; 1892—renewal of agreement on pursuit of Indians; 1896—agreement on purusit of Indians across border; 1896—extension of duration of the convention of 1889 on water boundaries; 1897—convention for the arbitration of claims of Charles Oberlander and Barbara M. Messenger; 1897—extension of convention on the water boundaries.

Others: 1898—another extension of water boundaries convention; 1899, extradition treaty; 1899—extension of boundary convention of 1889 to avoid differences arising from changes in beds of del Norte and Colorado Rivers; 1900—extension of water boundary convention; 1902—supplementary extradition convention; 1902—protocol for the adjustment of differences arising from "The Pious Fund of the Californians"; 1905—convention for the elimination of the "bancos" in the Rio Grande from the effects of Article 11 of Treaty of 1884; 1906—convention providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes; 1908—arbitration convention, which provided that differences of a legal nature or arising from interpretation of treaties should be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; 1910—convention of arbitration of the Chamizal case; 1923—conclusion of general claims convention and special claims conventions, subsequently extended, and soon to be subject of new negotiations with a view to further extension.

Civilian Rule Begins in Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (By U. P.)—The machinery of civil government has started off here under most favorable auspices and Paul M. Pearson, Governor, is showing a disposition to let the leaders of the people themselves decide important questions.

Mr. Pearson has already called these leaders into conferences for formulating diverse programs and this action has at once given the islanders the greatest confidence in his administration.

The last of the naval officers assigned to duty with the civil government have just been detached, and the administration is now purely civilian for the first time since the islands were acquired from Denmark in 1917.

Mr. Pearson has announced that the last of the marines stationed here will shortly be leaving the island and that he is not considering substituting them with soldiers or a constabulary as he considers the local police force entirely adequate to meet any emergency; the people being peaceful and law-abiding.

The police force is composed of a total of 19 men, including the chief of police. Since the transfer of administration, the orderlies to the Governor, who were United States Marines, have been replaced by native policemen.

Signs Regulated in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—As the result of whole hearted cooperation by the merchants of Market Street here, the new ordinance regulating signs, which has just gone into effect is expected to greatly benefit this thoroughfare.

Market Street has, up to this time, presented a more or less jumbled and "spotty" appearance in regard to its signs, some of the smaller stores having used all the available space to entice customers inside. With the going into effect of the new ordinance, no non-illiminated sign will be allowed to project more than one foot from the property line, and only one such sign will be permitted on a building.

Illuminated signs must be at least 15 feet above the sidewalk, and must not project more than five feet beyond the building. They may not be more than 150 square feet, while "For Sale" and "For Rent" signs must be placed flat against the building.

Mail Pilot Supports Ice-on-Plane Theory

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4 (AP)—An air mail pilot who flew through the murk over the flint hills of Kansas Tuesday side by side with the big red transport that crashed Knute Rockne and seven others gave support today to the theory that ice forming on the wings of the Fokker monoplane may have caused the tragedy.

Paul E. Johnson, pilot for the National Air Transport, saw the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., liner maneuvering in an attempt to escape from the blinding clouds and mist a few minutes before it plunged to earth near Bazaar, Kan.

Ice was forming on Johnson's ship, weighting it down, and he said it must have been so with the other plane. Department of Commerce inspectors have expressed the opinion the plane may have been wrecked when a piece of ice shattered a propeller of the right outboard motor and caused vibration which tore away the right wing.

COMMUNISTS CONVICTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 4—Three Communist organizers were found guilty of inciting to riot by a criminal court jury here yesterday. Mary Dalton, leader of the group, and Harry Gordon, were fined $500 each and Elizabeth Lawson $200. Principal testimony against the trio was statements by police officers that when arrested at a demonstration here on Feb. 10 they urged the crowd to "come on to City Hall and fight for our rights." Defense attorneys said they would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary, on grounds of constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly.

Paints Scenes of His Fathers

Wide World

ASSINIBOINE INDIAN WORKS IN OILS

Vice-President Curtis, Descendant of Kaw Tribe, Admires Work of Firebear of Montana.

Sugar Beet Brings Wealth to Montana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—Sugar beets have brought prosperity to the Bitter Root Valley. While other regions have complained of crop failure, low prices and depression, the Bitter Root region, due to its beet crop, was able to build schools, and other beneficial facilities.

Cash amounting to more than $750,000 was placed in the hands of Bitter Root Valley beet growers by the Amalgamated Sugar Company, which operates a large factory here. During 1931 double the acreage of the last season will probably be contracted for in that valley.

Sugar beet plants were operated before the World War at Hamilton and Missoula, but had been dismantled. A new company entered the field, the Northern Pacific Railroad cooperated with it in building an entirely new railroad branch line to Hamilton, and constructing beet dumps along the line. Then came the beet fields and prosperity.

New school buildings at Corvallis, Hamilton and Florence have been constructed from the revenues brought by the humble sugar beet.

Pony Route Plaque Given to Hoover

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Oregon Trail Memorial Association presented to President Hoover yesterday a plaque commemorating the seventy-first anniversary of the start of the pony express from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.

The presentation inaugurated the association's program of marking important anniversaries and stations dealing with the opening of the Oregon Trail.

This plaque was delivered to Mr. Hoover by Troop 21, Boy Scouts of America, from Woodmere, L. I. The association was represented by Dr. Howard R. Driggs and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative from Florida.

Indian Exhibits Work as Artist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 4—Tales of stampeding buffalo, flaming sunsets over Indian tepees, and daring deeds of weather-worn chiefs are related on canvas by William Standing, Assiniboine Indian artist who has come East for the first time to show a group of pictures.

He has never had any instruction in art. The Assiniboines like the Sioux have a reputation as a hunting and warring tribe, paying little attention to the art and crafts which their fellows further to the south engaged in. Ma-To-Pe-Ta, or Firebear, in the Assiniboine tongue, had an uncle who was a decorator of the tents for the tribe. From him he learned to sketch with a pencil almost as soon as he could hold one.

When he was 12 he acquired at the reservation school his first water colors. His paintings now are in oil. He is 27. Most of his pictures are in vivid colors, ever popular with the Indian. In sharp contrast is one in dull tones, a picture of a broken-down hut on a sere prairie in Montana, Ma-To-Pe-Ta's State. "The Indian's abode since the white man came," he explains.

Toc H in Belgium Opens Doors Easter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POPERINGHE, Belgium—On Easter Sunday, April 5, Lord Wakefield will perform the ceremony here of opening the original Toc H or Talbot House.

This building, a haven or rest to many thousands of soldiers of the Allied armies during the World War, reverted to its Belgian owner after the armistice. In response to queries from all over the world as to the possibility of acquiring the original headquarters of Toc H for the movement, Lord Wakefield bought and endowed Talbot House.

Opened in 1915 as a clubhouse for those behind the lines of the Ypres salient, it was the starting point of the movement which now numbers over 40,000 members and is ever growing. It is not confined to those living in the British Isles, for it has members living in most of the countries of the world and has made a start in Germany.

The old Toc H house is destined to be the real home of this huge family. It will be a rallying point at week-ends for small parties of Toc H members and a training place in Toc H ideals for the younger members who knew nothing of the World War. These week-end gatherings have already proved of immense value.

Another acquisition within easy reach of Poperinghe, to which a visit is to be paid after the ceremony at the Old House, is a pool of water which fills what was known as "Lone Tree Crater." This is now a very picturesque spot, and is to be known in future as "The Pool of Peace." This has also been purchased and is the property of Toc H.

GOVERNOR TO PUT RIVER PLAN UP TO NEW YORK VOTER

Roosevelt to Appeal Against G. O. P. Stand on Power Bill Amending

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appeal to the voters of New York against the stand of the Republican majority in the Legislature in favor of emending the St. Lawrence River hydroelectric development legislation to vest in the legislative branch the power to name the trustees in charge of the development. The Governor said last night he would go directly to the electorate with the issue in a radio address from the executive mansion next Tuesday evening.

That he will have at least a good part of New York public opinion on his side was indicated when Chambers of Commerce in five St. Lawrence County communities adopted resolutions yesterday protesting against the Senate action. They are Ogdenburg, Canton, Potsdam, Gouverneur, and Massena, the latter being the site of the proposed development. The protests were directed to John Knight, Republican majority leader and president pro tem of the Senate.

Governor Roosevelt holds that the proposed amendment to the Cornaire St. Lawrence development bill, if enacted, would be an encroachment upon the executive domain and the Governor's power of appointment, which was recognized in the measure as it passed the Assembly. Also he holds that it is an attempt by the Republican majority to wreck the State's power program.

With hydroelectric power almost certain to be a big issue in the forthcoming presidential campaign and with Governor Roosevelt's friends pressing for his nomination by the Democratic Party, the consensus in best informed political quarters here is that Mr. Roosevelt will make the most possible of the opportunity afforded by the proposed amendment to appeal strikingly to the progressive-liberal thought of the nation and the State.

Mr. Knight, in a statement last night, again defended the proposed amendment and said that if the Governor has personal reasons why the trustees named in it should not be appointed, the Republican leaders would be glad to discuss with him the suggestion of other names. This was interpreted as opening the way for a compromise.

Northern New York Republicans, including Warren T. Thayer, Senator, of Chateaugay, are reported to be disturbed over the possible failure of the power plan if the amendment remains in the bill. Great expectations of new commercial activity along the border has been raised in the belief that the development would become a reality.

Legislators themselves profess to be mystified by the sudden turn of affairs, some foreseeing a deadlock between the Governor and the Republicans, that will block the legislation this year.

Galsworthy Talks on Favorite Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 — John Galsworthy discussed English and American literature of the past century, at the Philadelphia Forum, Thursday night.

He discussed the so-called "realists" with frankness, saying that their philosophy would not live, though their style was arresting. The novelists Mr. Galsworthy himself finds perennially interesting, were Charles Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson, Katharine Mansfield, Joseph Conrad, W. H. Hudson and Mark Twain.

"Dickens was the greatest of English novelists," Mr. Galsworthy said. "The quest for truth and beauty is a hard one, but what else is there worth seeking," he added, in discussing the use of satire, which, he said, was to forcibly point out truths.

"Stevenson," Mr. Galsworthy remarked, "gave us the unexpected in diction more frequently than any other English writer, excepting Shakespeare."

The outstanding literature produced by writers of the United States were listed by Mr. Galsworthy as Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and Frank Norris's "McTeague."

SPINNING MILL SOLD

YORK, S. C., April 4 (AP)—The Blacksburg spinning mill at Blacksburg, S. C., was sold yesterday to Charles S. Williams of Gastonia, N. C., by Carl H. Hart of York, trustees in bankruptcy, for $28,931.

RASKOB STICKS, WET OR DRY, HE ASSURES SOUTH

Says He Will Support Nominees Regardless, but Wants Stand Clear

CENTERVILLE, Md., April 4 (AP)—Southern Democrats who favor prohibition today had the assurance of John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that if the party's candidates and platform are dry in 1932 he will support them.

The Prattsville (Ala.) Progress, asked him:

"Will you support the next Democratic national nominees if they are for prohibition and the national platform is for prohibition? Thousands of loyal prohibition Democrats wish to know this."

In reply Mr. Raskob said:

"Certainly will support our nominees, but I strongly feel we should all insist that our platform clearly and honestly define the party position on prohibition and resist any dodging of the issue through silence or through adopting any innocuous plank such as law enforcement.

"The people whose suffrage we are soliciting should not be deceived and are entitled to know the party position. Of course, as you know, I strongly urge and advocate that our national platform support the view that after 12 years of practical experience with the greatest social experiment ever undertaken by the civilized world this question should be decided, not by our representatives, but by the people themselves, and the simplest manner of giving the people this opportunity is for Congress to vote favorably on a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the respective states for approval or rejection, not by the legislatures but by the people themselves in each respective state in called for that purpose.

"The home rule plan fully respects this honest conviction of both the wet and dry elements in our party and country, and should receive most careful, thorough and conscientious consideration by all."

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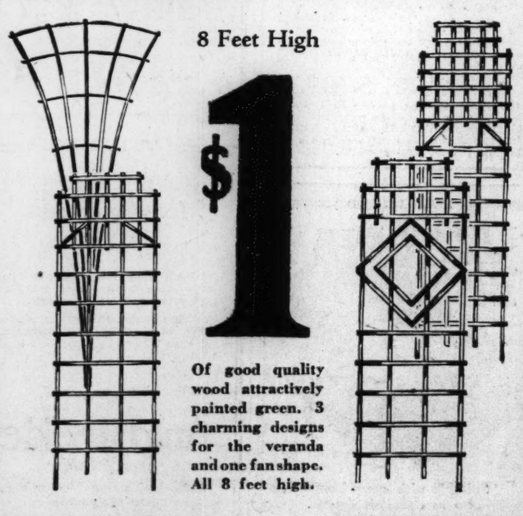

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

A Small Boy Went Violin-ing

Reisman, Purveyor to Twinkling Feet

By JANET MABIE

IT IS pretty late in the day to get up parades by waving the torch of Jazz. As Isaac Goldberg has said, jazz is all things to all ears (a two-edged statement if ever there was one). Still, assuming jazz to be a generic term, there are still to be considered its subdivisions and, as a leader of one subdivision, we come to Leo Reisman.

There is nothing on the air that resembles Leo Reisman's music or could be mistaken for it. I am aware of the claim laid by Guy Lombardo to playing "the sweetest" dance music. I am aware of the distance Rudy Vallee keeps from the blares which, alas, earned a good part of its originally bad reputation for jazz. I have mistaken Will Osborne's music for Rudy Vallee's, and Vallee's for Osborne's. But when all these things are taken into consideration, I have yet to find the like of Leo Reisman's music on the air or anywhere where such music is heard.

Like all things that achieve a great variety in themselves while hewing completely to a distinct line, Reisman's music is not easy to explain. There are a few simple facts about him which are illuminating.

When he was a little boy, living in Greater Boston, he played the violin and he wished to become a player in a movie theater. His family wished him to become a doctor; so he settled matters by running off one day, playing in a movie all day at Revere and becoming so absorbed in his "business" that he failed to notify his family. By late at night Greater Boston was full of anxious Reismans looking for one small Leo. An uncle finally discovered him, and took him home and put him to bed.

He was a pretty good violinist. He had begun to study when he was nine, and he had stood no nonsense from himself about his practicing. The family gave up. He was sent to the New England Conservatory and began studying with Vaughan Hamilton. He began to study harmony and counterpoint with Charles Martin Loeffler and it is, perhaps, for the soundness of his training in these subjects that you can find Loeffler sitting at lunch with Reisman and looking extremely satisfied for the authority Reisman's talk shows, for who should be prouder of that than the man who helped, by training, to build it up?

When I first knew Reisman he was appearing at the Brunswick Hotel in Boston promptly each day at noon for rehearsals and remaining there working like a Trojan until well after midnight; beside that he was taking at least three, sometimes four, lessons each week with Winternitz to whom Hamilton handed him over.

There is one thing that may explain something of Reisman's eminence. It is his weird capacity for work. He is capable of working for longer hours and at a higher degree of concentration than any musician I ever knew of. He has no mental or physical diversions. He ought to have a nurse to feed him at the right times and properly. He has a chauffeur who looks like a prize fighter and appears at suitable intervals, claps a hat on Reisman's unruly locks, bundles a greatcoat about him, stuffs him into a closed car and takes him to his next engagement, which may be the Central Park Casino, or the New Amsterdam Theater, or the National Broadcasting Company or, lately, the Columbia Broadcasting company.

And what for? What about his music.

So far as I can make out Reisman could, for his own musicianship, go on the concert stage tomorrow. I don't know quite what has become of what, in the old days, was his firm intention to do so. I dare say it is only deferred, which should be so, for Reisman's work at the Casino and on the air is not all his capacity, by any manner of means.

Reisman didn't just happen on his type of music. Indeed, it isn't shaped to answer what he thinks is a definite demand. I think Reisman pleases himself first, in his music. He plays as he does because that is the way he thinks such music ought, by all musical rules, to be played. He plays to emphasize fundamental values. And, it turns out, he is the Muhammad and the people are the mountain.

In 1923 Reisman said to me that the composites of the then ascendant "American dance music" were "basically African in their rhythms, and basically Arabian in their melodic line." He sniffs if anyone uses "American dance music" as a term without including the African and the Arabian as tags of the original sources. He will take a tune and pick it to pieces for you and show you that it is centuries old and was folk music, in a far simpler form, folk music of people who would smile incredulously at being arbitrarily related with anything to them so outlandish as "100 per cent Americanism."

I think a good part of Reisman's power is that his music is essentially cast in simple forms. If you listen to him you perceive almost at once how little he complicates the architecture of a melody, by the use of shivering cymbals and the prolonged whimpering of many brass instruments. His effect is the more velvety texture of reeds, and the strong, contrapuntal beat of a deep drum and a clean piano-understructure.

I have heard dance music during which I was put to it to find the music, the air was so cluttered with curious and disturbing noises which seemed to me more suitable to a good remote distance, say the barnyard, than being foisted on helpless ears in a polite surrounding. I realize that such things are often a matter of taste. But I never heard anything impolite in Reisman's music. I have heard a considerable amount of instrumental loveliness in it, deft and lovely patterns built up on a sound foundation to make a whole which served its immediate purpose of charming the ear. Then there was its more complex purpose of adding to the knowledge of a type of music which, if it has not originated, strictly speaking, in our time, has most certainly been inspired and contributed to by the tempo of the times.

I think there is a notable absence in Reisman's music of the choosing of music which is cheap in itself. Reisman is willful in that respect. You will find his programs never contain many of what are alluded to as the "hits" of the day, and it seems to me possible that is because he considers them essentially cheap and therefore to be disregarded.

Nor does his music ever contain an over-elaboration of theme, or a pedantic orchestration. He would far rather take simple, sincere, humanly appealing melodies that have an inherent beauty of lyric and rhythmic quality, and add to them here a touch of instrumental gossamer, there a touch of reedy filigree, and send them forth for what they are, than trick them out in robes and garlands too heavy for them to bear, a burden which can only have one result, the complete bewilderment of the listener. Indeed, he will tell you "if these tunes have not in themselves a sufficient heritage of simple loveliness to be put forth in their original garb, then nothing I can add can help them."

LEO REISMAN

INTERPRETER OF THE LINDBERGH EPIC

KURT WEILL

A Musical Version of the Paris Hop

Transatlantic Drama on the Wing

By L. A. SLOPER

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, not the most reluctant of American orchestral conductors in introducing novelties, promises radio listeners a new comfit for Easter. They will not be surprised if this musical titbit tastes a little sour. As the Philadelphia shogun said lately, in connection with his production of Alban Berg's opera, "Wozzeck," "If the people don't like modern music, I can't help it." For Mr. Stokowski, who also remarked recently that Bach was "just a sleepy old man," is really a musical missionary. He will give the people what is good for them, whether they like it or not.

Thus Kurt Weill's "Lindbergh's Flight," at 5 p. m. on April 5, will sweeten for the first time the air that caresses North America, being set in motion by the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisted by the Mendelssohn Club chorus, under the same hand that last fall loosed upon an unsuspecting radio public Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." As a further indication of what may be expected, Weill's "City of Mahagonny" caused a riotous disturbance when it was produced in Leipzig last year. And appropriately enough, Bert Brecht's libretto for "Lindbergh's Flight" has been translated into English by George Antheil, whose own composition, "Ballet Mécanique," disturbed the peace of Carnegie Hall in New York a season or two ago.

Radio hearers will recall an earlier translation into tone of Colonel Lindbergh's hop from New York to Paris. Called "We," it was the work of the American composer, James P. Dunn. It was performed at a Lewisohn Stadium concert in New York in the summer of 1927, and later was radiocast, if memory is faithful, by Walter Damrosch.

The present entry, you may be sure, will prove to be a musical horse of quite a different color. Kurt Weill is one of the younger German musical modernists, of the Baden-Baden group which a year and a half ago held in that German city a festival of music written for the radio and the screen.

This particular composition was written for the radio. In the version performed in the summer of 1929 at Baden-Baden, it bore the names of two composers — Weill and Paul Hindemith—just as if it were a musical comedy. Afterward Hindemith withdrew from the collaboration, and Weill assumed entire responsibility for the score as it was produced in Berlin under the baton of Otto Klemperer last season.

The work is termed a radio cantata. This may cause some confusion, though it follows the latest fashion in musical terminology. Did not Honegger call his "King David" a symphonic psalm and Stravinsky his "Œdipus Rex" an opera-oratorio? Weill apparently uses the term cantata here in the sense in which it was employed in seventeenth century Italy. Then it had no churchly significance, but denoted a dramatic recited narrative with musical accompaniment. The term acquired its religious associations later.

A recited narrative is what this work is. A tenor represents Lindbergh himself. Other voices impersonate the City of New York, the Fog, the Snowstorm, Sleep, and so on. The chorus comments upon the action.

The score as heard at Baden-Baden was described by a musical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor as "literary jazz, or chamber jazz, as it were, a species entirely Weill's own, interesting in its often manifold, more often obstinate rhythms, and always fascinating in its harmonies and orchestration."

When the radio cantata was produced in Berlin it was asserted that Brecht and Weill intended it primarily for use in schools, as a sort of radio textbook, which should make Colonel Lindbergh's epic achievement known to children as poetry acquaints them with the feats of the ancients.

Mr. Antheil has provided an English translation of the scenario of the 15 sections, which indicates perhaps that he had the pupils in view. The work opens with an "Invitation to the American flier to cross the ocean." The chorus urges the aviator to answer the call of Fame by getting into his plane to make the flight. The tenor is given the self-announcement of the flier, couched in words surely comprehensible to the youngest pupils:

"They christened me Charles Lindbergh. And I am just 25 years old. My grandfather was Swedish, and I am an American. And this airplane is the pick of the whole lot. It flies 210 kilometers an hour! Its name is 'The Spirit of St. Louis.' The Ryan Aeroplane Works in San Diego built it up for me in 60 days."

Lindbergh starts his flight. A baritone voice represents a radio call for news of him. The chorus replies that the steamship Empress of Scotland has sighted a plane. The Fog threatens the adventurer, who defies it. The Snowstorm comes to the attack, then Sleep tempts him. He fights them off. The optimistic comments of the American newspapers are inserted. Then the flier's own meditations are confided to us. "I've got to get there," is his theme. He talks to his motor: "We must pull ourselves together, we two." He sights fishermen, who can give him no guidance. Finally, Le Bourget, the murmurs of the crowd, the voice of the hero, the jubilation, and finally a choral "Dispatch concerning the Unattainable": "At the end of the third thousand years, if we calculate rightly, we grasped at the stars in our steel inspirations and proved what was possible without our ever forgetting the Unattainable."

Musically, this piece made a good impression on the Monitor's critic. "On the whole," he wrote, "this radio cantata is one of the few important choral works produced by contemporary music, and surely one of the finest; and particularly welcome as a refutation of the general notion that the young guard of modern music lack feeling and heart."

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruer Answer Man: recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties: soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Bonfiglio Alberini, baritone; Palmyra Gallano, pianist.
8:45 Stanley Benson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist; Harry Goldman, cellist.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, Dixie Jubilee Singers.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature, Sport Review; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Melody Snapshots: organ and soloist.
5:10 Tessie Broadcloth; playlet.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Matinee Idols: show tunes.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths: Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:44 Report every 15 minutes of Boston-Springfield hockey game.
8:45 Recorded popular program.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:30 CBS, "Reasons for President Hoover's Pocket Veto of the Wagner Unemployment Bill," William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "East Lynne."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Dick Lee, pianist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 Recorded program.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Instrumental music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 5

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:45 p. m.—"How to Succeed in Business."
1:00 NBC, Elgar's oratorio, "The Apostles," National Oratorio Society.
2:00 NBC, "How Opera Started"; Deems Taylor Musical Series.
2:30 Wollaston Glee Club; Dr. Elmon Johnson, director.
3:30 NBC, Garden Party: Marian Anderson, Negro contralto.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Mendelssohn Club Chorus; soloists.
6:00 NBC, Jodent Club of the Air.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Elisabeth Rethberg, Maria Kurenko, Grace Moore, Merle Alcock, Frances Alda, Richard Crooks, Everett Marshall, Frederick Jagel; International Singers; Atwater Kent Quartet; Audition Mixed Quartet; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, National Dairy: "Trial of Napoleon," Arthur Garfield Hays, prosecuting, Dudley Field Malone, defending.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:30 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
11:00 Church of the Unity.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:20 Ye Olde New England Choir.
1:40 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals; talk.
2:30 Commemorative program to Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.
4:00 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 NBC, Sparklets: woodwind ensemble.
4:45 NBC, Symphony orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
5:59 Time; weather; talk; Review.
6:15 NBC, Radio Luminaries: popular soloists.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Co-Eds; skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: chorus; orchestra.
7:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:45 Einar Hanson, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Bainbridge Colby, speaker.
9:15 Concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Josephine Breschini, contralto.
10:15 The Larks, Quartet.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet; orchestra.
11:30 Adolph Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul
12:15 p. m.—String trio and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet, orchestra.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earle Nelson; Funnyboners Trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Louis Witten.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Instrumental music.
5:30 Studio program.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
7:00 Park Street Church service.
8:30 Time announcement.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—"On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Army Day Celebration.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS program.
2:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

LITHUANIAN EMIGRANTS DROP 10,044 IN 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KOVNO, Lithuania—During the last year a decrease in oversea emigration from Lithuania is noticeable. In 1929 a total of 16,469 emigrants left Lithuania while there were only 6425 in 1930.

Of these 2207 proceeded to Argentina, 849 to Brazil, 775 to Uruguay, 756 to South Africa, 823 to Canada, 823 to the United States, 102 to Palestine, 46 to Mexico, 21 to Cuba, 14 to Australia and nine to various other countries.

YOUNG VIOLINIST HONORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Norbert Coomer, a young West Australian violinist, has been awarded by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music an exhibition tenable at the Royal Academy in London for two years. This is the highest honor that can be obtained by an Australian from the associated board.

Air Mail for Jamaica

LONDON—Air mails from Great Britain are now accepted for Jamaica. These go by sea to New York and then by air to Kingston via Miami.

A Benevolent Despot

It Finds Problems in Public Tastes

London

A COMPLETE and almost unquestioned monopoly is enjoyed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Within its own sphere it is a despotism, ordaining by absolute decree what 3,250,000 wireless license holders and their households may listen in to every day and every night of the year. But in the main it may be described as a "benevolent despotism." It has no competitors, no rival claimants to authority, nothing to gain for itself by any abuse of its favor, and no function to serve save that of either giving the public what it wants, or, alternating, what it supposes that it ought to want.

These two ends are not necessarily the same. Private corporations, working in commercial competition with others, will always be tempted to do their best to give the public what it wants—neither more nor less. Thus it is with popular newspapers and moving picture corporations. They are always studying the tastes of an imaginary man whom they suppose to be representative of 10,000,000 men; and it is obvious that they often form a very low opinion of him. In other words, they are inclined, in the words of Sir John Reith, the controller of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to "underestimate the public intelligence."

The B. B. C. is free from this temptation. But it has wisely resisted the opposite temptation—that of letting the sense of its responsibilities sit so heavily on it as to lead to extreme aloofness from popular taste. So alternative programs minister first to the lighter and then to the more serious moods.

But it must not be supposed that the decisions of this benevolent body always pass without criticism. To put their choice of programs on a more scientific basis they have now decided to make a statistical survey of listeners' "tastes, habits and requirements with regard to education."

Here, in fact, the B. B. C. finds itself confronted with the main problem of democracy—that of discovering and giving effect to the real will of the people. It has no national machinery for taking a vote. But its efforts to make a genuine test of opinion are unquestionably sincere.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 6

Soloist and Orchestra

Queena Mario, Metropolitan Opera soprano; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Three arias, two old English songs, one Scottish song, in a list of encore favorites, by Mme. Mario. 8:30.

George Frank, baritone; Eugene Lowenthal, bass; **Rochester Civic Orchestra** (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Russian Easter Overture (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Meditation (Elgar); The Lord Is a Man of War "Israel in Egypt" (Handel), duet; Introduction, Act III, Lohengrin (Wagner). 10.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 7.

Charles Magnante, accordionist; Andy Sannella's Orchestra (Pennzoil—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; orchestra (General Mills—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). A "Blues," a Strauss waltz, a tango, a German folk song. 9.

Roy Bargy's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Mr. Bargy is Paul Whiteman's pianist. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain to WJDX, Jackson). 10:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Leon Belasco and his orchestra (CBS to WDBJ, Roanoke). 11:15.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). From Chicago. 11:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Male quartet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Three Spanish selections, two of them classical; Moszkowski's "Sparks"; two Russian classics; popular review. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS to WDBJ, Roanoke). 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Spanish and Slavic classics. 6, 6:45.

Roxy Orchestra, Erno Rapee conductor (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Seasonal classics. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Little Orphan Annie" (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). Harold Gray's little waif of the cartoons with "Sandy." "Mr. and Mrs. Silo," and "Joe Corntassel." 5:30.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). A fashion show. 9:30.

"The Adventure of the Retired Colourman" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Sherlock Holmes story. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 9.

"Shoes of Eloquence" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). "Empire Builder" story of San Francisco's Chinatown. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). Questions answered by James G. MacDonald. 7:15.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Characteristic Music

George Ku Trio (WJZ Chain to KWK, St. Louis). Fifteen minutes by Hawaiian trio. 11:45.

Daytime Programs

United States Navy Band (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 9:30 a. m.

"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). **Lee Sims,** pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soloist. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). String trio. 12 noon.

"Vocal Varieties" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Guest soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.

Columbia Revue (CBS to Reno). Concert orchestra. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:30.

Columbia Artist Recital (CBS—T). Vocal soloists under contract to Columbia Broadcasting System. 2.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 2:15.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Semi-classical orchestral program from Chicago. 3:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.

Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 5:15.

Flying Fishermen

In Iceland a fund has been established for defraying the expenses of the aircraft used in searching for the herring shoals and for the subsidizing of excursion flights. The tax is levied on the herring catches. In the new law which has been passed there is a stipulation that a constant search by airplane is to be kept up between June 15 and Sept. 15.

ALLIS-CHALMERS BOOKINGS UP

March bookings of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company increased 26 per cent over February, compared with an increase of 33 per cent in February bookings over January. Unfilled orders March 21 totaled $11,507,000, compared with $11,599,000 at the end of February.

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DENIAL OF PLEA FOR 'MINOR PART' LEASE APPROVED

Power Board's Action in Virginia Case Lauded by Regulation Proponents

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—The action of the Federal Power Commission in rejecting the application of the Appalachian Power Company for a "minor part" lease for its New River project in Virginia has won for proponents of comprehensive federal regulation of the hydroelectric industry the most important victory in recent years.

On the ground that the stream on which the power plant was to be built was not navigable and hence had no interstate commerce implications the power companies asked for a "minor part" lease, in substance, federal permission to build power plants and freedom from the full scope of federal regulation of such properties.

Had the commission granted this form of lease, three-fourths of the waterpower companies in the East would have been eligible to like grants. The result, of course, would have been complete nullification of the federal regulatory acts.

This was the underlying issue involved in the vital case and as such was raised by the numerous conservation interests who opposed the application. It is the first major decision of the new commission and was received with hearty approval by proponents of effective federal regulation. The case of a "minor part" license has been pending for a number of years.

Ruled Unequivocally

The commission in its unanimous decision handed down late yesterday ruled unequivocally:

That the question of navigability was a matter for the courts to decide.

That a stream such as the New River, which is part navigable and part not, affects interstate commerce and hence any power plant built on it would affect interstate commerce.

It therefore rejects the "minor part" license application and tenders the company a standard form license and instructs the company that it may not proceed to build until it has received and accepted such a license.

The old Power Commission, under President Coolidge, opened the way for a "minor part" application by holding that the New River was not navigable. It did not, however, take the next step and grant the modified license.

The same commission, under President Hoover, last winter prepared to issue the desired license, and the records that have been disclosed show such a license was actually drawn up. Public protests developed so strongly, however, that the commission did not act, and the matter went over for the new commission to determine.

Previous to this William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, at the old commission's request examined the matter. In an opinion handed down by him to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the old commission, he held that the commission had the authority to issue "minor part" licenses. This view was severely criticized by opponents of the license.

The new commission took up the issue as its first important task. It held thorough hearings and received briefs from George W. Woodruff, personal counsel for Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Herbert S. Ward and other counsel for the National Popular Government League, opposing the license and upholding the commission's jurisdiction over the stream.

Unanimous Opinion

"It is the unanimous opinion of the commission," its report declares, "that the evidence clearly sustains the finding that the proposed construction would affect the interests of interstate and foreign commerce. New River is the principal tributary of the Kanawha River and as such in low water periods supplies the principal part of the flow of the Kanawha River, a navigable stream principally used in interstate and foreign commerce and the Kanawha River is one of the principal tributaries of the upper Ohio River, a navigable stream presently used in interstate and foreign commerce.

"These facts, together with others in the record, support such findings. It is the opinion of this commission that such a finding when so based upon valid evidence is conclusive in view of the authority conferred upon this commission by Section 23 of the act."

The power company had held that because New River is not itself a navigable stream the power commission had no right to regulate the company's affairs. If the commission had agreed to that view and had given it a perfunctory "minor pat" license as the company asked, then every other power project on a stream that flows into a navigable river would have stood on the same proposition, it has been argued, and thereby would have escaped federal regulation.

Since 1926 the interests back of the New River project have been seeking to avoid federal control. Originally organized as the New River Development Company, the present Appalachian Electric Power Company filed a "declaration of intention" or merely a formal notice that it would build a plant near Radford. At the same time it notified the state authorities in Richmond.

The matter hung fire for more than a year when on June 1, 1927, the old commission offered the New River people a standard form license which would have brought them within the jurisdiction of the commission. The company refused to make such an application and on Nov. 25, 1930, the company applied to the commission for a minor part license.

Then it was that the big issue arose over the right of the Federal Government to control projects situated on streams such as New River. The old commission asked the Attorney-General for an opinion as to its right to assume the navigability of New River for purposes of exercising jurisdiction over the Virginia company and the general burden of the reply was that while the matter was one for the "discretion" of the commission, there was a clear doubt as to the navigability of the river.

It was this which alarmed the conservationists and which caused widespread agitation against the desired license. The case was vital because it was precedent making.

Steel Concern Suit Has Lasted 6 Years

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 (AP)—While other courts were closed yesterday because of the holiday, the Government pressed on with its suit in United States District Court against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by hearing further evidence concerning ship contracts made during the World War.

The Government asks the return of $11,000,000 in the suit, contending this sum represents excess profits made by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and three subsidiary companies, in the building of vessels for the merchant marine during the war. The action was begun six years ago.

The defendant corporations have filed a counter suit for $9,905,793, which they claim is owed them by the Government on the work.

J. W. Powell, former vice-president and operating head of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, testified yesterday that Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who was director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, had no connection with the awarding of contracts by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for ship building.

The Government contended Mr. Schwab used his official position to force competitor companies to take only a 10 per cent profit, while he permitted his own companies to make much more under what was known at the time as the "half-cost" plan.

Mr. Powell declared there was "absolutely no possibility that Mr. Schwab could have shown favoritism."

Methods Blamed for Law Contempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4—"Stool-pigeon" detection of crime and police "third-degree" methods were held responsible for contempt for law by Maj. Thomas Coulson, formerly member of the British Army Intelligence Service, in an address here on April 2.

Disregard for constitutional rights by the police themselves helps to build up a public indifference, to which the attitude of some prosecutors, that of losing sight of full justice in their avidity to punish the guilty at all costs is a contributing factor, Major Coulson held.

Major Coulson recommended establishment of a system of permanent police heads with sufficient strength to defy politicians as one means of restoring public confidence in representatives of the law. Appointment of outside untrained men as police commissioners for definite terms is unwise, he said.

He also urged establishment of an effective law against sale of arms under which dealers would face felony charges for selling weapons to unlicensed persons. Hand-in-hand with that move should be a system for checking every pistol sold, he said.

School Glee Club to Visit England

Special from Monitor Bureau

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 4—Twenty-four boys of the glee club of the Riverdale Country School will visit England next summer as part of the program for exchange of students between the United States and foreign countries, according to announcement today. It is said to be the first school glee club group to go abroad as part of an exchange-of-students program.

The boys will leave here June 28. They will visit various colleges and schools in Winchester, Holt, York, Bedford and Boston, and will sing characteristic American songs, including Negro spirituals, as well as English folk songs. Their itinerary provides for them to travel about 1200 miles on bicycles, riding through some of the finest countryside and going north as far as Edinburgh.

"There is no better way of making one nation friendly with another, making it possible for them to understand one another, than introducing their young men," Charles K. Taylor, director of the Educational Records Bureau, who is organizing the trip, said.

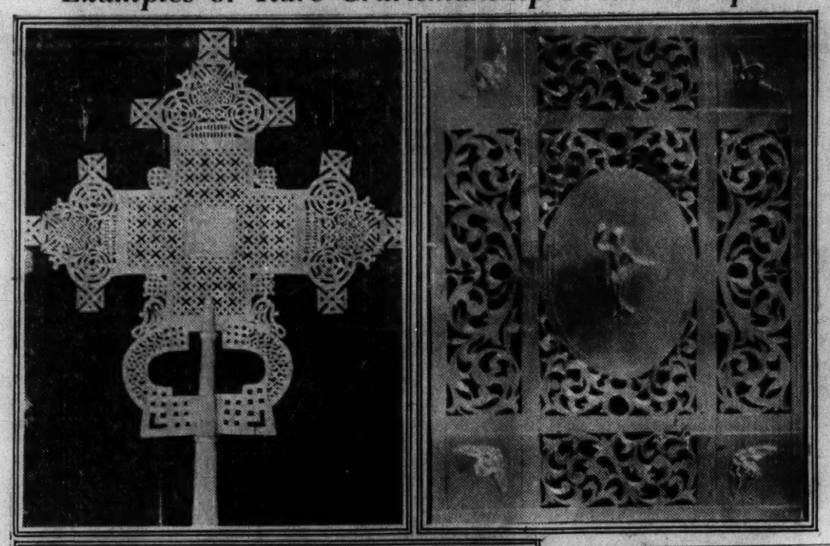
Ten boys from English preparatory schools will arrive here this month to be guests of Riverdale Country School and similar institutions in this section, the announcement said. They will also visit Fieldston School, the Germantown Friends' School in Philadelphia and several secondary schools in New England.

BRAZIL CANCELS LAND CONCESSION

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 4 (By U. P.)—The Federal Government yesterday annulled the concession granted in 1920 to the Empreza da Melhoramentos de Baixada Fluminense, a company organized to develop and improve lands on the outskirts of this city.

All reclaimed land and other ground acquired by the company revert to the Government, which will pay the original costs plus 5 per cent interest. The company's debt to the Government, amounting to $3,835,000, is to form part of the liquidation.

Examples of Rare Craftsmanship From Ethiopia



Nomlas Photographs

GIFTS SENT BY ABYSSINIAN KING TO BISHOP FREEMAN

Upper Left—Elaborately Fashioned Processional Cross of Silver. Upper—Right—Back Cover of Book of Gospels, in Plush, Silver and Gold. Lower—Page of the Gospels, of Goat Skin Parchment, Beautifully Lettered and Illumined by Hand.

Ethiopian Bible Sent to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Two products of native Abyssinian craftsmanship—a Bible covered with gold and silver, and an elaborately fashioned processional cross, sent by Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, were received yesterday by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington.

The two tributes were sent in gratitude for a prayer offered at the Washington Cathedral at the time of the Emperor's coronation. The Bible is a handsome volume, 10 inches by 14 inches, bound in purple plush, covered with silver, washed in gold.

At the corners of the cover are miniatures, painted on enamel, of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The Bible is said to be an object of "very special sentimental value" among the Ethiopians. The cross, also of silver washed in gold, is 21 inches by 26 inches. It contains many intricate designs of small crosses.

Bishop Freeman expressed pleasure on receiving the two gifts. He pointed out that they were of more than ordinary significance because of the fact that Abyssinia is said to be one of the oldest Christian countries in the world. The Bible will be added to the comprehensive collection of sacred literature which ultimately will be on display in the proposed Cathedral library. The cross will probably be carried on certain occasions at Cathedral services.

IRISH STORAGE BATTERY TO BE USED ON TRAINS

Quick-Recharge Invention May Revolutionize Transport, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The new "Drumm" quick-recharge electric storage battery, which can draw a train at 60 miles an hour and will, it is claimed, revolutionize electrical transport, is emerging from its experimental stage. It is to be put into regular passenger service on the Great Southern Railway's line between Dublin and Bray this summer.

Dr. James Drumm, the young Irish inventor of the battery, believes that at greatly reduced cost, the Drumm battery will provide all the advantages of comfort, convenience, and speed provided by the third-rail system of railway electrification, in use on London's underground transport.

The Irish Free State Government recently voted £25,000 for further research and practical railroad tests with the battery. It has also obtained a controlling interest in Celia, Ltd., the company which is financing it.

The entire power output of the Shannon hydroelectric scheme would, it is stated, be utilized by the adoption of storage battery power on the railways in place of the present steam power of imported coal.

A two-coach train driven by one of the batteries, said Dr. Drumm, was capable of covering 350 miles in a running day of 17 hours. The rate of accelerations on a level tangent track was one m. p. h. per second up to a speed of 35 miles per hour. And the battery's life for such service would be 400,000 miles.

"The first battery coach constructed is being made to operate a decidedly severe service," continued Dr. Drumm. "From Kingsbridge to Inchicore is a gradient of 1 to 84, which means that ordinary passenger and goods trains leaving Kingsbridge have an extra engine provided to get them over the gradient.

"The train driven by the new battery comes up the hill at 25 miles per hour with from 50 to 60 passengers. This is a definite achievement.

"In the Free State railway conditions are peculiarly adapted to the use of the new battery. Traffic is of a light nature, distances are short—60 miles is the longest nonstop. The country is level and there are no tunnels.

"The system of rapid charging is peculiar to the new battery. It is not possible to charge lead batteries at a rapid rate because of their essentially inherent characteristics of concentration—polarization. No doubt other alkaline batteries, more particularly that of the Edison type, can be charged at high rates for a short time.

"For example, an Edison battery can be 'boosted' at five times the normal rate for five minutes without prejudice to the life of the battery. Those who have experience of the practical life of alkaline batteries will realize that this does not mean that such batteries can be operated continuously on a mere system of 'boost' or rapid charge.

"In the new Irish battery the internal resistence is only one-tenth that of the lowest resistance alkaline cell of the same ampere-hour capacity. This means that very large currents can be maintained or discharged without excessive drop in battery voltage and, on charging, 'boosting' rates can be applied almost indiscriminately," Dr. Drumm stated.

Easter Peace Begins in Czechoslovakia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 4—At 12 noon today, in the Czechoslovak Parliament, the Easter peace was proclaimed, according to which for three days all polemics are banned from the newspapers and special propaganda for good will and humanitarian ideals pursued.

Two minutes' silence will be observed and the parliamentary ceremony will be broadcast through all Czechoslovak stations and throughout France. As a preparation for today's ceremony Dr. Alice Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, broadcast a strong appeal last night.

This Easter peace (a revival of the peace of God from medieval times) leaves a deep impression on Czechoslovak public sentiment, particularly the children, and the ceremony may be later adopted internationally, since a commission is here now studying the affair with a view to recommend such adoption to the International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo in 1935, provided it proves adaptable.

TOC H. ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—At a meeting of the executive of the Toc H., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Talbot Hobbs was elected president in Western Australia of that body, in succession to Sir William Campion, Governor of the State. Sir William is shortly returning to England.

Island Colony Turns Discharged Prisoners Into Useful Citizens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Inhabitants of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate have gone far toward solving a problem which vexes many parts of the civilized world today—that of the discharged prisoner. According to a report issued by the Colonial Office here, "No air of gloom pervades its prisons, but, on the contrary, great cheerfulness."

The temporary inhabitants are taught useful trades, besides being better fed and cared for than when outside, so that on emerging, as the best trained people in the colony, there is a great demand for their services. The colony is at present in a patriarchal state of development with the best relations existing between the governing and the governed.

These islands are said to be the most advanced of any of the Pacific islands in local government, each having a native magistrate or mayor assisted by a council of headmen who act as its administration and court under European supervision.

Though the Island Protectorate, states the report, only consists of about 200 square miles, an outline of 1,000,000 square miles would not contain the total area of the Protectorate. The two Pacific groups of coral islands whose inhabitants are somewhat akin in race to the Samoans, form the center of this watery sphere, but other islands attached to them, such as Christmas Island, are as far as 1800 miles away.

The seat of Government is today at Ocean Island, covering about 1400 acres, only 250 miles from the Ellice Islands. Sole natural land products are the cocoanut palm, pandanus palm, and a coarse tuber. The natives are very far behind Samoa, however, in their methods of copra cultivation and preparation, as the average yield is only 6 cwts. per acre as against up to 16 in the latter.

Imports in 1929 totaled £190,000, and exports £348,000. America supplies most of the canned goods, of which the islands import a considerable amount, and Australia most of the other products. The copra goes mainly to America and Australia.

FOUNDED IN 1817—BRITISH SHOP CLOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's oldest big store, James Shoolbred & Co., which has carried on business in Tottenham Court Road since 1817, has passed into the hands of Harrods Ltd., the largest "shop" in the British Empire. This change, entailing removal of the Shoolbred stock to Knightsbridge, is necessitated by the westward movement of London's shopping area.

The locality was semirural when James Shoolbred, a Scotsman, opened his small shop as "Dealer in British Lace." In 20 years the business had absorbed 2000 employees. It was the first store to be lighted by electricity in Britain, and also introduced the first weekly half-holiday.

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TEACHERS PLAN CLOSER UNION WITH BUSINESS

Commercial Instructors in Final Session Name Committee on Coöperation

Closer coöperation between commercial teachers and business men to further the cause of business education is proposed by the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association. An American business education committee was appointed today, with Paul S. Lommax as chairman, to investigate the possibilities of attaining this coöperation.

The thirty-third annual convention of the association closed at the Hotel Statler today.

The products of secondary schools are unsatisfactory for the clerical work for which they apply, according to W. H. Leffingwell, president of the National Office Management Association, who spoke on the needs of business officers.

Unneeded subjects are taught in these schools, he said, such as bookkeeping and commercial law. He pointed out that the little knowledge of commercial law gained in secondary schools can be very dangerous.

Simple arithmetic should be taught, he added. Filing, recording, accuracy, and checking are some of the most important things needed in modern clerical work, he suggested.

Accuracy and production are the important factors in business offices he added, and accuracy is one of the main things that should be learned in commercial schools.

Mr. Leffingwell also said that penmanship is still a necessity in clerical work, for many positions necessitate a great deal of good writing, such as the writing of orders, and the entering of charges.

Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, declared that reading is perhaps the most important part of education. He said that the important place of knowledge in education should not be minimized. Some people, he claimed, believe that many students cannot be reached through books. Dr. Smith challenged this, saying that through reading alone a great deal of education can be acquired and every student can learn from books if he makes the effort.

Although agreeing that teachers should whet the interest in education, Dr. Smith urged that all hard tasks not be elliminated. He pointed out that the greatest joy is that which comes after the successful completion of a hard task. He also urged the teachers to show the pupils that there are some things in education which must be gained through hard work alone.

New York City was chosen as the place in which to hold next year's convention. Prof. Atlee Percy of Boston University was elected president of the association and Miss Cora B. True, vice-president.

Baltimore Repeals Ancient Blue Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4—Baltimore's ancient blue laws were repealed yesterday when the lower house of the Legislature, by a vote of 67 to 36, adopted the Michel Repeal Bill, which passed the Senate Thursday by a vote of 16 to 13.

This authorizes the Mayor and Council of Baltimore to enact ordinances, subject to a referendum, permitting Sunday games, and entertainments, including motion pictures and the sale of food and other necessary articles. Gov. Albert C. Ritchie approved the bill.

Baltimore's strict Sunday observance laws are as old as the city, coming from Colonial days. Within recent years they have been attacked periodically without result. In every case the courts have upheld the old laws, but custom has compelled the police to overlook most of the infringements.

Nevertheless, those who have continued to operate the necessary services for the city on Sunday have always felt the possible penalties of the laws hanging over them, and agitation has continued for their repeal.

ROTARIANS VISIT CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (By U. P.—Fifty Rotarians from Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay arrived here yesterday from a Rotarian convention at Punete del Inca.

U. S. Occupation Chief Topic as Haiti's Legislature Gathers

First Elected Body to Sit in 14 Years Has Many Important Issues, Including the National Budget, Demanding Its Attention

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 4 (By U.P.)—Haiti's first popularly elected Legislature in 14 years will meet April 6 for the first regular business session of that body since 1917. For the past 14 years the legislative body of Haiti has been composed of 21 men selected by the President, who was also invested with the power to dismiss them at will. This group was called the Council of State.

Demonstrations against the dictatorship of President Luis Borno brought about disorders and riots which, during the latter part of 1929 spread rapidly throughout the Republic, finally resulting in the appointment by President Hoover of a Commission of Inquiry, headed by W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, now American Ambassador to Japan. The findings of the commission were responsible for legislative elections on Oct. 14, 1930. On that day some 200,000 voters went to the polls without a semblance of disorder.

The new legislative body, consisting of 15 Senators and 36 Deputies, convened on Nov. 18, 1930, and elected Stenio Vincent, a Nationalist, as President of the Republic for a six-year term. President Vincent actually will serve five and a half years as he will forfeit the period of six months during which Eugene T. Roy, Port au Prince banker, was temporary president. Roy was selected by the leading political factions with the approval of the Forbes Commission and elected president by the Council of State with the understanding that he would call for legislative elections before the end of 1930. Incidentally, President Roy was the first Haitian chief executive to leave the National Palace amidst the cheers of the populace.

Members of both the Senate and the Chamber are reluctant to discuss any probable bills which might come up for discussion during the forthcoming session. While the parties are being organized two things are generally admitted: that President Vincent will meet formidable opposition in the Legislature, and that the American occupation will be strongly condemned as a whole.

This year's budget will be passed by the Legislature instead of the Council of State. Just how far the Nationalists in the Legislature will go to make any budget cuts to affect the salaries drawn by Americans from the Haitian Government is a matter of conjecture. One thing is certain, and that is that the Legislature is greatly opposed to continued American occupation and will do all in its power to bring it to an end.

Despite the general feeling against the occupation, even the most rabid anti-occupationists have expressed the opinion that an immediate and complete withdrawal of American officials would be economically disastrous to the country. There are nearly 1000 members of the United States forces in Haiti who obtain their food supplies largely from local markets, spend much money in the country, and employ hundreds of domestic servants.

The anti-foreign movement, long so popular with Haitians, undoubtedly will result in the Legislature passing numerous bills and recommendations designed to discourage immigration to this country.

Joseph Jolibois Fils, rabid Anti-American president of the Chamber of Deputies, and president of the Laborers and Peasants Union, in an open letter to President Vincent recently demanded the revision of the customs tariff of 1923, together with the discontinuance of the importation of goods for public service, excepting those not found in local markets.

Local merchants, in a petition to President Vincent, have demandad that "foreigners be forbidden to deal in retail trade in this country, regardless of whether or not they are importers, and that they be restricted to any right of commerce except in towns and cities with open ports."

The merchants also demanded that foreigners desiring to operate here must have a capital of $5000 and deposit a guarantee of $2000 before securing an importer's license.

A long and expensive procedure would be necessary for foreigners aspiring to become naturalized citizens, if the President or the Legislature heeds the recommendations in the petition. The docuemnt outlines a plan which would require the would-be citizens to reside 10 years in Haiti and to pay a tax of $100 annually during that period before filing a petition in court for citizenship papers.

Maine Legislature Completes Session

AUGUSTA, Me., April 4 (AP)—The eighty-fifth Maine Legislature completed its work last night, after a 13 weeks' session.

The Legislature reapportioned the State into three congressional districts instead of the present four; passed a resolve calling for constitutional amendment, if approved by the people, to provide for new Senators in two counties and bring the total to 33; realigned councilor terms and left the districts as at present; reclassified the State for legislative Representatives with only one change out of the 151 classes.

The lid was lifted from primary expenditures, making them unlimited, but a check was provided through the requirement of reporting all expenditures and publication in newspapers of the State several times before election.

A bill for nomination of county candidates by party convention instead of the primary was swamped in the House and on the closing day the Senate concurred with the lower branch. An attempt to amend the Sunday "blue laws" failed when the Senate turned down the bill to permit local option on outdoor amateur sports.

Measures to provide for examination of all those practicing "the healing arts" by one of the present three boards; and to provide rural electric service by coöperative companies purchasing power from public utilities at rates fixed by the Public Utilities Commission were among the bills passed and signed yesterday.

AIR SYSTEM EVOLVED FOR MERSEY TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The results of exhaustive tests into the problem of ventilating the new three-mile vehicular Mersey Tunnel, which will need upward of 4,000,000 cubic feet of fresh air every minute, were announced to the Liverpool Traffic Club in a lecture by B. H. M. Hewett, engineer in charge of constructional work.

It has been found, he explained, that the best method is to blow the fresh air into the duct underneath the roadway and exhaust it through the space above the roadway. To let the air pass from the main ventilating duct into the main traffic space in the tunnel, ports are provided at close intervals leading to an expansion chamber formed over the curb, so that the air would flow into the tunnel in exactly equal volume for every foot of length.

When the full 4,000,000 cubic feet per minute was being delivered the air would pass through the main duct at 40 or 50 miles per hour.

BROTHERS CONVICTED OF LINGLE MURDER

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Responsibility for the murder of Alfred Lingle was placed on Leo V. Brothers, through his conviction by a jury yesterday, which decided on 14 years' imprisonment.

Defense counsel announced they would ask for a new trial, and said they felt confident a rehearing would be granted. They described the verdict a result of a compromise.

Civic leaders hailed the result as a blow to Chicago gangs, and the prosecuting attorneys said they were satisfied the verdict was just.

CONNECTICUT TO USE OLD SHAKER FARMS

ENFIELD, Conn., April 4 (AP)—The state prison board, it was announced yesterday, has decided to exercise its option on the Shaker Farms property in the northerly part of this town, and will utilize the property for a state prison farm. One hundred prisoners, it is said, will soon be sent here to work the farm.

The property is extensive and includes several huge buildings which formerly were occupied by the Shaker families that owned and carried on the farms. There were three so-called families, known as the North, Middle and Church families. As the Shakers dwindled in numbers the farms fell partly into disuse and some years ago the surviving Shakers gave up the property and united with groups of the sect in other places.

Cheese Delivery Pleases Italians

Propoloni cheese of a special grade is an Italian delicacy shipped to Boston from Italy once a year to satisfy the epicurean tastes of the Italian residents of Boston's North End in connection with their Easter dinner. It was available today in the Boston markets barely in time for Easter through the combined efforts of the United States Customs officials, longshoremen and steamship officials.

The cheese, weighing a total of 600 pounds, arrived on the steamer Filmore from Naples. It was planned to discharge the shipment at New York and rush it to Boston, but a considerable Boston-bound cargo on top of the cheese made it inadvisable to await the discharge and reloading of so much merchandise at New York in order to reach the shipment of cheese.

Mentime, the demand was increasing among the Italian people. So the services of a special customs weigher and an extra gang of longshoremen were employed here to discharge the steamer's Boston cargo and the cheese was rushed to the store of the importer at North Street.

The importers said today that the cheese is a special grade, more creamy than the commonly known Propoloni cheese, and that it is brought over here annually for the Easter trade. He said the market was bare of the product until today, when it was put on sale in 14 stores throughout Greater Boston.

Russian Language Offered at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 4—At the first morning chapel exercises since spring vacation, Dean Marjorie Nicolson announced that the Russian language will be taught at Smith College next year. Twenty-two students have already applied.

It was further announced that a cable had been received from President William A. Neilson, who is now in Europe, stating that the junior year in Spain can be continued in spite of the political situation.

Recent awards won by Smith faculty were made known. They included a grant from the Social Science Research Council for an Economic History of Sicily in Ancient Times, to Vincent M. Scramuzza; and the Guggenheim Fellowships to Roy D. Welch of the department of music for the continuation of a History of Music which he is writing; and to Prof. Vera L. Brown for study in the archives of England, Mexico and Spain on England and Spain.

SALEM POST OFFICE SITE IS SELECTED

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The new federal building at Salem, Mass., will be located on a site bounded by Margin, Creek and Norman Streets, containing approximately 39,000 square feet which was offered to the Government by J. A. Pitman, president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

The joint Treasury-Post Office Building Committee selected the site today saying that satisfactory prices had been submitted by the majority of owners of the nine parcels comprising it. The committee said, however, that it would be necessary to condemn at least three parcels because of excessive prices asked by the owners.

PROFESSOR DEWEY GUEST OF CHINESE

Prof. John Dewey, who is delivering a course of lectures at Harvard University, was tendered a reception last night in the Mah Jong Café, Boston, by prominent members of the Chinese community and the Chinese Board of Trade. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh was toastmaster.

Professor Dewey is known in China as the "American Confucius," in tribute for the work he did while in the Chinese Republic. He is an exchange professor, and, on completion of his course of lectures on Oriental subjects, will return to China to continue his research.

EASTERN STEAMERS HAVE HEAVY TRAFFIC

Easter passenger traffic on the steamers belonging to the Eastern Steamship Lines out of Boston is ahead of last year, according to announcement made today by the Eastern lines' officials. The steamers New York and Boston, since going into service last Monday, have had record passenger lists for this season of the year.

Tonight the New York, sailing from Boston, will carry more than 500 passengers. The Boston, on her first Sunday trip tomorrow, will have most of the staterooms occupied.

Five Old Automobiles Comprise One Junk Yard

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 3 (AP)—Definition: Automobile junk yard—a group of five or more discarded automobiles.

The above interpretation was contained in a bill passed today by the State Senate. The measure was previously approved by the house. Under its provisions no junk yard may be located in this State alongside of or in plain view of the public traveled highway.

Home Building and Gardening

Camomile Lawns

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WE ARE told that centuries ago camomile lawns were very common in gardens in the temperate parts of the world. I have seen one or two such lawns in old gardens, and they were extremely beautiful. However dry the weather may be in summer, camomile does not seem to mind. It remains as green as though there were a shower every day. The fragrance of the camomile, too, particularly when it is trodden upon, is very refreshing. Probably one of the reasons why camomile lawns fell out of fashion was the increasing incidence of games. Though this little plant will bear the imprint of any number of feet, it will not endure such games as tennis and putting.

There is evidence that the interest in camomile lawns is reviving, and many people have made them during the past year or two. In most gardens it is possible to spare a small corner somewhere in which the plant will receive the treatment that it likes. I am sure that anyone who makes a lawn of this kind will be greatly pleased with the result. The work of formation may be done at any time during early spring. In preparing the soil, it is well to dig it to the depth of one foot, and apply farmyard manure at the rate of 1 cwt. per 15 square yards. After this work is done, the gardener should decide whether he would like a level lawn or one with furrows or undulations in it. It should be remembered that if furrows or undulations are to be provided, they should have a definite purpose. They should lead the eye to some striking object—maybe a tree or a flower bed or a glimpse into beautiful country. Wherever it is possible, features of this sort should be arranged. Many of our best landscape gardeners have earned their fame by the skillful use which they have made of furrows and undulations. When the contour has been decided upon, the soil must be raked fine and rolled, otherwise at a later date it might sink awkwardly.

Camomile can be raised from seed, but by far the best, quickest, and, I believe, the cheapest method, is to purchase plants from a nurseryman. They are obtainable in England quite cheaply, and when they arrive they should be divided into single pieces. Each little piece should be planted at an all-round distance of five inches from its neighbors. In a short time the plants will meet and give a perfect carpet of lovely green. The plant is dwarf-growing by nature, therefore there is no need to use a lawn mower. At times a growth or two may play truant and rear their heads too high, in which case a pair of hedge shears should be used to put them in their place.

G. H. C.

Budgeting the Bathroom

Uniformity in quality is a good guide in furnishing a bathroom within a given budget figure. Just as a coral-colored silk gown would not go well with low-heeled tan walking boots, so in a bathroom one item must not overshadow others in its quality. Walls tiled to the ceiling, for instance, would not fit in well with a linoleum-covered floor, nor would a Venetian-mirrored door in the cabinet be in keeping with a dinky wall-hung lavatory.

One de luxe item might mean a curtailing of expense in other directions, resulting in poor taste and lack of uniformity in quality. For a bathroom which is to cost between $300 and $500, a fair selection of furnishings might be: a tile floor with low tile wainscoting, acid-resisting colored enamel with built-in tub, pedestal lavatory, shower, though not in a stall, and chromium-plated faucets, shower controls and fittings. The latter are of a very hard metal which does not tarnish or wear through and is easily cleaned.

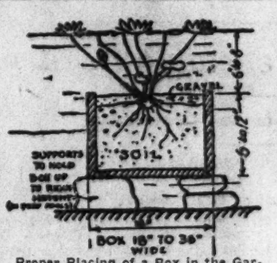
Hedges of Lavender

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

Lavender can be put to several purposes in the garden, and ought to be more freely used. A favorite way of disposing the plant is to make a hedge of it. It has the advantage over many hedge plants that it does not require clipping, and that it bears cloudy blue flowers freely. During late summer these flowers are particularly lovely. When they are just past their best they can be cut off, dried, and put away in drawers in muslin bags. None of their perfume is lost in the process, therefore with a little trouble one may rejoice in the scent of lavender all the year round. The leaves of the plant are the color of old silver, and when they are thrown up against something green, as they must be in a garden, a charming effect is given. A bush or two of lavender in the higher reaches of the rockery will add to the beauty of that part of the garden, while roses and lavender go well together. In most gardens there are a few stone vases or receptacles of a similar kind. Lavender is just the right thing for them.

This plant will grow in any garden that can give average conditions. It is fond of sunshine. In fact, it cannot have too much. The roots love to ramble in a well-drained soil. Planting may take place in early spring, and if dry weather should follow the act, as it may do, an occasional watering should be given until the roots have taken hold of their new surroundings.



Proper Placing of a Box in the Garden Pool to Hold a Lily Plant. Diagram From "Garden Pools," by Ramsay and Lawrence. Macmillan Company.

Watsonia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Closely related to the gladiolus and much like it yet different, the Watsonia intrigues the interest of gardeners. This is especially true because a pure white gladiolus is rare, most of them having some markings of purple or red in the throat.

With the six lobes of the Watsonia regularly placed and of the same size, the flower presents a little different aspect from the gladiolus in which the petals are unlike. The flowers are tubular with a slight bend at the base, the expanded portion being three inches across. Gardeners who grow it are delighted with the snowy white flowers.

The Watsonias bloom at the same time as the gladiolus and lend themselves to the same kind of culture in the garden, but a little more care is necessary in storing the corms for winter. They come from the same region of South Africa, as much as 35 species being known. These are as varied in color as their popular garden relatives, but the pure white form appears to be the only one generally known to American gardeners.

An examination of dahlia bulbs once or twice before planting time may result in saving some that may have become too dry or moist.

For Window Boxes

The charm of every house can be enhanced by suitable window-boxes. Apartment dwellers, especially, who do not have regular flower gardens can derive a wealth of pleasure from planting flowers in the boxes on the window ledges.

These boxes need not be expensive. They may be made of wood the size to fit the window and painted inside and out with several coats of good paint to protect them from the weather and from the rotting effect of the soil within them, taking care to put several drainage-holes in the bottom to carry off any excess of water.

A dark, dull green is the best color for the boxes, as it makes an attractive background for any flower hue and looks well against all shades of house wall. Any good rich garden loam will be about right for the flowers for these boxes. If ferns are used, a little leaf mold from the woods added to the garden loam is good. Ground bone meal, and a sprinkling of a liquid plant fertilizer every third week will keep the flowers in bloom.

When the boxes will have direct sun for the best part of the day there is a long list of flowers from which to make a selection: sweet alyssum, ageratum (blue and white), portulacca of all colors, candytuft (white, lavender, purple or cardinal), dwarf nasturtiums, petunias, gaillardias, pot marigolds and geraniums.

For the window gardens that face the north and east the gardener who knows will plant vincas, German ivy, verbenas, pansies, begonias, feverfew (white and gold), and ferns.

L. S. M.

For Next Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would enjoy the cheer of an orange bouquet of Chinese lanterns in your living rooms next winter, or the modernistic effect of the silver money flower in a black vase, you can easily grow these plants in your own garden. Both plants require little care and ordinary soil. The Chinese lantern may be started from a root; the money flower (lunaria or honesty) from seed.

The writer has found the scarlet pods of the Chinese lantern are most effective if one tints the stem green with water color or paint. The silvery disks of the money plant are enhanced if the stems are silvered.

Plant a few snapdragons in that sunny spot and give them plenty of water. There is no plant that will more plentifully reward the flower lover than this one with its velvety and colorful blossoms.

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Design in the Vegetable Garden

For Decoration, Order and Convenience

By MARY P. CUNNINGHAM
Landscape Architect

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE vegetable garden should have a definite place in the arrangement of the grounds and as definite a plan as the flower garden. It can be quite as decorative as any other kind of garden and at the same time useful. There are indeed few plants more striking in form and color than rows of cabbages or artichokes. Vegetable garden grape arbors, cold frames, dipping wells, and melon glasses have as picturesque qualities as any accessories of the flower garden proper. But the real charm of the vegetable garden lies in its sense of order and trim tidiness and this depends much on the plan or arrangement.

The site for the vegetable garden is near the house or any group of buildings in order to be near their water supply and for the convenience of culture. If it is near by, weeding can become a fascinating pastime and the resulting garden a source of pride. It should be away from roots and branches of overhanging large trees and protected from the wind. It is a good idea to connect it directly with the flower garden, especially on a small place. The main path of the flower garden may lead by gate or arch to the main path of the vegetable garden or they may be otherwise related, often with charming results. The maintenance is simplified as both gardens can be served by one water supply, one set of tools, and so forth, and walking distance between them eliminated.

Formal Plan

The plan of the vegetable garden will of course be formal, with simple lines and obvious balance. A vegetable garden is not the place for informal planting. All of its space should be so used as to give the greatest yield per foot. A careful planning of rotation of crops will be necessary as well as the arrangement of beds and paths. Compost pile, manure heap, and leaf mold should be within easy haul. The vegetable garden as well as the kitchen will be a greater success if the architect of one likes to garden, and of the other to cook!

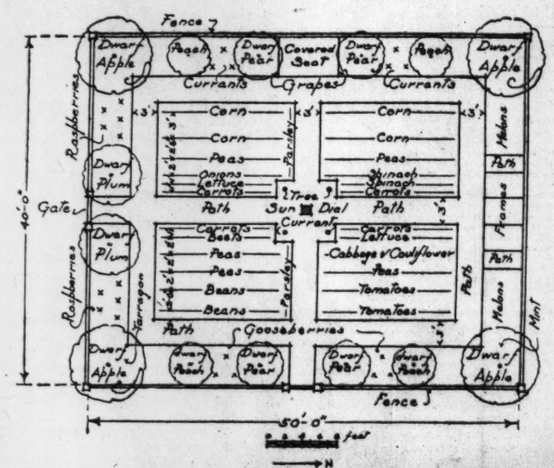
The garden should have an adequate frame or inclosure in the form of a hedge or fence or wall. If space is limited a wire or picket fence will take up least room. Walls are more expensive but permanent. Hedges of privet, and tall wind break hedges of white pine, red pine, and spruce are also used for larger gardens. Informal shrubbery is not so practical an inclosure as a straight fence or hedge.

The size of the vegetable garden is determined by the available space and by the size and needs of the family to use it. On a fairly large place a plot 40x60 feet is an average size. One hundred feet by 60 feet is better. A plot 35x25 feet intensively cultivated will yield satisfactory returns. In fact for the small place there is almost no minimum size. The oblong shape works out better than the square. Long rows are better than short on account of plowing and cultivating. It is better to have a long row devoted to several kinds of vegetables than several short rows each for one kind.

Main paths should be of dirt or gravel and at least 3 feet wide on account of wheelbarrows, although subsidiary paths may be smaller. The best arrangement is perhaps the simplest. The plan shows two main paths which cross in the center. Another path goes around the four beds thus laid out, and serves the frame bed. This holds fruit trees, berry bushes and permanent herb plants. The main path should be separated from the beds by boards or zinc strips to prevent soil from washing into the paths. The plant rows vary from 4 feet apart to one foot. Tall plants stand at the rear and the lowest in front where they will not shade one another.

The interest in the plan is focused in the center which is marked by a sun dial. A well with wood or stone coping would be suitable here, or even a covered seat or circular summer house in a larger garden of this type. Single dwarf fruit trees are used at regular intervals of 10 feet around the edge to add vertical notes. In a smaller garden of limited space the same effect could be gained by using dwarf fruits espaliered or trained on horizontal wires in place of the frame bed and fence.

The cold frames in this plan are at the end of the main path facing south. Small frames 4 to 5 feet are used instead of the stock sizes of 3 feet 6 inches as being easier to handle and because they take less room. A covered seat is at the end of the other path and it serves also as a support for grapevines. The four standards at the center around the sundial are tree currants which stand 3 to 4 feet high and look like little trees bearing tiny fruit. The cross paths are bordered with carrots and parsley which make beautiful all-season foliage borders.



Mary P. Cunningham, Landscape Architect

Plan for a Vegetable Garden With Axis of Gate, Sundial and Cold Frames. This Plan May Be Adapted to a Smaller Lot by Eliminating Fruit Trees and Outer Path With Possible Substitution of Berry Hedges.

Annuals to Dress Up the Rockery

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE comes a time with every rock garden when some quick-growing, small annual is needed. Perhaps winter has left bare spaces among the rock plants, or new parts of the rockery need clothing while waiting for the slow-growing alpines to cover the ground. Here, then, is the place and the time to employ small, choice annuals.

Asperula azurea setosa, the blue woodruff, is one of the few common border plants that are welcome to the rock garden. Pale blue flowers in great numbers, banked against dusty-looking foliage, on stems about 10 inches high, make a beautiful picture among the rocks. Sow the seeds early if you would enjoy blue woodruff at its best. It will thrive in either sun or shade.

The common and popular California poppy is too ambitious for the rock garden scene, but its cousin, Eschscholtzia tenuifolia, is small and choice enough to be admitted to the most aloof company. Sow the seeds in early spring where the plants are wanted, and revel in its pretty yellow blossoms all summer long.

The form of annual baby's-breath (Gypsophila elegans) generally found in gardens may be used in rockeries, but its near relative, Gypsophila muralis, is better in every way. The joints are shorter, growth is more diffuse, and it presents a finer picture from all angles. The 6- to 12-inch growth permits its use in many parts of the rock garden, and its rose pink flowers make a fine showing throughout the summer and fall, when planted in a hot, dry situation.

For a Cool Spot

The violet cress of Europe, Ionopsidium acaule, possesses merits which entitle it to much consideration at the hands of all garden makers. Imagine a tiny plant, seldom over an inch or two tall, covered with pale lavender flowers all summer and autumn, and you have a mental picture of his lovely plant. It does not transplant with ease, so should be started in small pots if the seeds cannot be planted where it is to flower. The latter plan is generally preferable. This wee thing is a choice subject for a cool spot.

Nemophila is a family of half-trailers and small-growing plants that should be better known in American gardens. The rock gardener sometimes wants to cover a bare spot in his planting that is in half shade. This may be done quickly and beautifully by using Nemophila insignis, a half-trailing plant that bears a profusion of small, blue flowers. It is at its best over just a short period, so a succession of sowings should be made to keep up the diplay.

From Western America

In addition to the Nemophila insignis, which comes from the Pacific coast, western America has a number of low-growing annuals of particular interest to the rock gardener. Among the best of the lot, the following may be mentioned: Phacelia campanularia, the so-called California bluebell, is an eight-inch plant with terminal racemes of brilliant, deep blue bells with white anthers. Give it a warm place in the sun. California cream cups, Platystemon californicus, are a little too ambitious for the usual rock garden scene, throwing their trailing branches about to the detriment of small things which happen to be in their way. Where the place is large enough to accommodate the plant, cream cups will repay with myriads of pale yellow inch-wide cups. It wants full sun.

Some plant families are associated in our minds with rock gardens. It is so with sedums, yet few know or use the annual form, Sedum caeruleum. This annual sedum will prove to be an ornament in any sunny situation on the rock garden, spreading into neat masses of light green, fat leaves which are smothered under a canopy of pale blue flowers. It is for sun and a well-drained soil.

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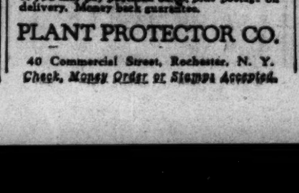

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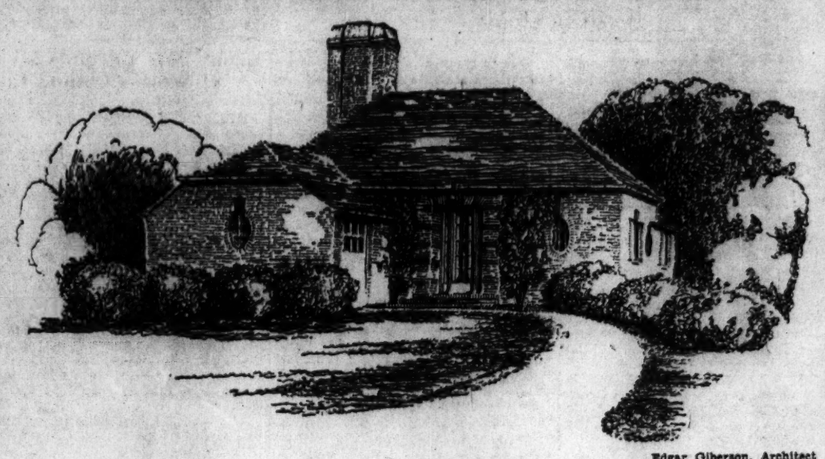
DARK RED WALLS WITH GRAY-GREEN ROOF



Edgar Giberson, Architect

Brick Bungalow

With Attached Garage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Detroit, Mich.

THIS house, with its compact arrangement of rooms on a one-floor level, is best suited to a property of 60 feet wide by 150 feet in depth. The plan allows such expansion as the use of a two-car garage and the addition of one or two bedrooms with a bath on the second floor. The two-car garage would be entered from the front, necessitating a wing approximately four feet greater in length Access to the additional bedrooms would be attained by a stair extending up over the stair to the basement.

A dark red brick used for the walls with a gray green slate roof are the materials suggested for the exterior. Shingle tile is used as quoining at the entrance and to form keystones at the brick arches over the windows. The wood doors, sash and shutters would be painted a warm tan. The chimney cap is of mankato stone.

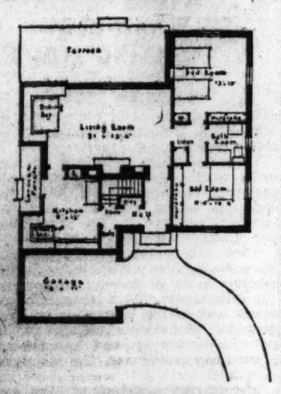
The garage wing, located to the street side, forms a court sheltering the entrance from the street and the adjoining property.

The living room with the dining bay in one corner, affords a room larger in size than where two separate rooms are considered. The walls about the fireplace are paneled with v-jointed wood boards painted an ivory color. The ceiling in the room is beamed and painted to harmonize with the walls. The face of the fireplace is of kasota stone. There is a wood cornice at the ceiling line mitering with the beam molds.

The bedrooms and the bathroom are entered from a small hall. The bathroom serves the first floor. A lavatory room might be used in the basement.

The entrance doorway affords ample light for the hall. There are two large closets provided for coat storage and the stairway to the basement is conveniently located in the hall.

The kitchen and breakfast bay are lighted from the east, thereby getting the morning sun. There is also a service porch off the kitchen.



Ground Plan of Brick Bungalow Designed by Edgar Giberson. Note That the House Really Faces Toward the Garden.

Fireplace Detail in Living Room.

Shrub Bouquets

FLOWERS are scarce in late winter and early spring, but you can have a charming spring bouquet if you want one. Nearly every early flowering shrub which blooms on wood of the previous season will furnish you with flowers. Branch can be brought into the house for forcing. Care must be used so that the shrub is not deformed by the cutting of the branches. Do not take them all from one side of a shrub or do not remove the whole top. Take a branch here and one there, thinning out and shaping the shrub or tree as you go. A sharp knife or pruning shears should be used to cut the branches that are to be forced. Be sure the branches you select have good plump buds or your time may be wasted.

Take these branches into the house and place them in water, and spray or sprinkle them several times for a day or two. Soon things will begin to happen. The buds enlarge; yellows, whites and pinks appear; a bit of spring beauty is in your midst.

The list of good shrubs that can be used for spring bouquets is a large one,

Another perennial with a long blooming season is stokesia cyanea, which bears large flowers of violet-blue. The variety alba is white. Stokesias bloom from June until September, and attain one foot.

Steel Framing for the House

Welding and Bolting Invade Residence District

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

STEEL is gradually gaining a place as an available building material for homes. Steel window frames were perhaps the first uses of the steel in home building, and the claim is made that they have the advantage of finer lines and more artistic architectural effects. The frame work between the glass panes can be narrower and thinner and can allow for a larger number of panes. Especially for the type of window that swings out on hinges, steel frames are claimed to be stronger and more satisfactory. When steel door trims are used, they are stained and grained to look like wood, so that they have a soft appearance, the chief advantage being that they do not shrink and consequently insure a well-fitting door.

Complete steel frames for residences were introduced by one or two companies many years ago. The first houses attempting these frames were objected to by some because they were so boxlike, with little variety in architectural contour. Owners were forced to take the simple plans that the steel people could execute. Now, however, it is claimed that any architectural design can be carried out in steel, regardless of gables, dormers, high roofs or other irregularities.

How to Go About It

Nowadays if the home owner decides to have a steel frame, he can either apply to some steel fabricating company for ready-made architectural plans or he may instruct his architect to design and plan his home, submitting those plans to the steel company which will fabricate the steel pieces to order and deliver them to the building site, all cut, tagged and numbered ready for erection. Complete sets of working drawings, details and specifications are furnished with such an order.

The steel frame skeleton of this type of house includes all structural parts, consisting of steel studs for both exterior and interior, floor joists, ceiling beams and roof rafters. These steel members are bolted together at connections and corners.

The exteriors of steel frame houses are usually of brick veneer or stucco, which is applied over insulated sheathing attached to the steel frame. For floors, the usual practice is to place a 2-inch slab of concrete over the steel floor beams. For a wood finished floor, wood sleepers may be imbedded in the concrete slab, or the wood floor may be laid directly on the concrete and held down by a mastic composition. Sub-floors may also be made of hollow tile and steel beam construction, or for the greatest economy, tongued and grooved wood plank may be attached directly to the steel beams.

The most modern development employs the use of sheet steel welded or bolted directly to the steel beams over which is laid the usual floor finish. This type of floor is known as steel deck and is a development from the type of construction used in battleships. Wood, tile, linoleum or any other desired floor finish may be used over the sub-floor. Tile floors for bath rooms or sun parlors are laid directly on the concrete slab.

Finished roofs of steel-frame houses may be slate, asbestos shingles, tile, or metal applied directly to a number of different kinds of bases. Where a completely fireproof roof is desired, pre-cast gypsum roof slabs or a nailing concrete composition slab is applied over the rafters of the steel framing. The usual practice, however, is to attach heavy plank sheathing directly to the roof rafters as a base on which to apply the finished roofing material.

Insurance on such houses is usually much less than on other types of construction, and the cost is from 8 to 10 per cent more. This additional cost, so the steel people claim, is compensated by the advantage of getting a building which has a minimum of depreciation, which is fire safe, requires less insurance, and which probably will have no plaster trouble.

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PORTO RICANS FIND A FRIEND IN ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

and natural scientists in his rehabilitation work.

"Colonel Roosevelt is the kind of a Governor Porto Rico needs," the President said in commenting on his observations during his Caribbean trip. "He has brought enthusiasm, determination and, above all, has given them the kind of representation abroad that will do them the most good."

In the island the people in their own way have expressed their high regard. To Porto Rico, Governor Roosevelt is the "Jibaro de la Fortaleza."

"Jibaro," pronounced he-baro, means hill-man. It is the popular designation of a sturdy fellow, a man of virtue and courage. "Fortaleza" is the name of the Governor's Palace. It is a historic structure, having been built by Ponce de Leon's son.

No other Governor of Porto Rico ever won his way so quickly and completely into the affection and esteem of these sensitive and harassed people. To them Governor Roosevelt is "muy sympatico" and the popular hero.

Leaders of all parties during the President's visit frankly told him that if Governor Roosevelt established residence there and ran for office, he would sweep the island in a popular election. The "Jibaro de la Fortaleza" is above party. He is the "people's man."

Qualities People Like

The secret of Governor Roosevelt's success is his unsparing energy, his democracy, and his fine tact. Porto Rico has never got over his coming as a new Governor and making his inaugural address in Spanish, the native language. To this day the gracious act is spoken of with deep appreciation. To be sure the Governor's Spanish that first day was halting and his pronunciation strained.

But it was the thought behind the deed that stirred the regard of Porto Rico. It was a gesture profoundly appealing to the people as a whole. Governor Roosevelt's whole administration has been of this character.

He has assiduously applied himself to learning Spanish until today he is fluent and at home in the language. He goes about constantly over the island, visiting remote places, the small huts far up in the hills, the little rural schools, the worker on the plantation.

It is all something new to the masses of this Spanish people. And they like it, enormously. The story is told of the Governor stopping at a tiny hut on a steep hill-side, so characteristic of Porto Rico, and visiting an ancient jibaro living there.

He talked with the old hill man for a time about crops and food and then made his farewell. As he mounted his horse the old farmer said to him:

"I have seen many rulers, Spanish and Yankee, come to Puerto Rico. But this is the first time that one has come to me."

Found Distressing Situation

When he came to the island on Oct. 7, 1929, Governor Roosevelt found widespread distress. The hurricane had harried plantations with the result that literally tens of thousands of hill people were hungry and in want. He found scores of schools shut down because the children were too famished to attend.

He found the island discouraged and disheartened. From top to bottom a spirit of hopelessness and resignation was rampant. Into this depressed situation he brought drive and hope and ambition. He told Porto Rico in its own language that it was part of the United States and that the United States would back it to the limit to make it self-reliant and self-supporting. President Hoover, he declared, was a friend and proceeded to prove it by obtaining large relief measures.

Governor Roosevelt then turned to the economic situation. He encouraged the country people to stay on their farms and plantations. He traveled far and wide over the island talking and conferring with officials, planters and workers. He told them of his plans and views and discussed them freely everywhere.

In this way he initiated his rehabilitation program. Seed was distributed through the Red Cross. A new agricultural experiment station was established and new crops introduced to take the place of the destroyed coffee plantations and the depreciated sugar cane industry.

Got Federal Aid

He obtained an extension of the federal road aid fund from Congress, and was given $1,000,000 for building rural highways, thus accomplishing the twofold purpose of opening new markets to the inland and providing work for hundred of laborers.

He established a new department of industry and commerce, which has already been successful in bringing over a score of new industries to the needy island and opening new activities from home resources. One of these is the development of the local fishing industry..

Until Governor Roosevelt energized home fisheries the larger bulk of this commodity used in Porto Rico was imported canned stuff, although the warm waters surrounding the Island abound with fish. As a result of the promotion of this activity hundreds have been given profitable employment and the cost of fish has been reduced 25 per cent.

In order to afford the poorer working classes a wider variety of food Governor Roosevelt has prevailed upon the large sugar producers to allot small plots of ground to their laborers for the cultivation of vegetables for their own consumption.

Today Governor Roosevelt in conjunction with local leaders and with the hearty support of President Hoover is working on a comprehensive program for economic and social stabilization. He will lay it before Congress when it convenes next December.

Seeks Land for People

In its scope it will present a complete plan for Porto Rican rehabilitation. Education, finance, agriculture, industry, will be dealt with. Above all will it include measures for furthering the homesteading of the jibaro by breaking up idle and profitless large estates. This step is one Governor Roosevelt is particularly interested in.

He has already achieved some notable results in this line, and considers the measure a vital step in the solution of Porto Rico's agricultural problem. According to Governor Roosevelt, by making the land available to the small farmer the standard of living of the mass of workers will be raised and the land will be put to a more profitable use than at present.

With the President's coöperation Governor Roosevelt will ask federal support for improving the harbors of San Juan and Ponce, the two port cities of the island. Also, with the President's backing he will seek to open the way for the more ready admittance of Porto Rican youths into the country's national diplomatic and consular services.

Governor Roosevelt's hope and confidence in the future of Porto Rico he summarized in the conclusion of his last annual report.

"Desperate though the problems of Porto Rico may be at this time," he said, "there is a practical solution for them which can be applied by work on the Island and aid from without the Island, which will create a proper and adequate economic condition here. Furthermore, our people here have a most important and useful rôle which they are perfectly capable of playing in the future."

Porto Rico today believes that too, and under the guidance and inspiration of its idolized "Jibaro de la Fortaleza" is earnestly striving to prove his faith and confidence.

MUSICIANS REGAIN JOBS

GUADALAJARA, Mex., April 4 (AP)—The first district court today issued an order compelling motion picture houses which have installed sound equipment to reëmploy all musicians who were discharged with the advent of the film music.

Motor Launches Jostle Junks on Picturesque Canals of Siam

Equatorial Monarchy Maintains Political Parity and Earns Respect of World by Keeping Its Own House in Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Siam

THE first and most striking fact about Siam is that, although located in a relatively small area, it remains a distinct political unit, a self-contained, self-governed, contented nation.

That it has been able to maintain this surprising status, subject in no degree to any western power, is due to the demonstrated capacity of the Siamese people to determine their own political and economic and social destiny.

Moreover, the attitude of the Siamese toward visitors, always polite and courteous but never servile, is the political attitude of their Government toward the world. Siam has devoted every effort to putting its own house in order and the progress it has made during the past 20 years compels the world's admiration.

It is only within a very few years that all extraterritorial rights have been abandoned by the western powers. Previous to that any foreigner who deemed himself the recipient of something less than complete justice in any Siamese court was able to make an appeal to a consular mixed court.

In asking for complete abolition of extraterritoriality the Siamese pointed out that in 20 years there had been but four such appeals. Presently, then, and largely through the influence and initiative of the United States, Siam was placed politically and judicially on an absolute parity with the West.

Happy Mixture of Races

The Siamese are, of course, a people of mixed blood and of origin somewhat complicated. Etymologically they are grouped as Mon-Annam, Lao-Thai, Tibetan-Burmese and several tribes of obscure but presumably aboriginal extraction. That is to say, they are predominantly Chinese of the south, with Indian and other elements blended.

This mixture seems, however, to have produced a happier composite than is sometimes the case; for the modern Siamese certainly possesses many of the best characteristics of each people from which he derives.

Many small nations reveal to the superficial glance a good deal of what is called material progress, but closer investigation often discovers that it has been at considerable cost, both financially and otherwise, often at a cost seemingly scarce justified. Huge burdens of debt have been assumed, and another people or peoples have obtained a strong hold upon the vitality of the country.

The contrary is the case with Siam, and the extraordinary absence of a national debt declares that fact at once.

In Step With the Times

In many ways Siam is on a par with the Western world. Its metaled highways run hundreds of miles into what was yesterday an untrodden jungle, its hotels are better than the average east of Suez, its railways are noteworthy in their cleanliness and comfort and safety, and such things as electric lights, telephones, motor cars, and even the moving picture are found hundreds of miles in the interior.

It is a point to be stressed that Siam has, generally speaking, paid for all this, out of its own income and resources. Nor have any great numbers of tourists yet contributed to the commercial life of the country, as in other parts of the East. They are beginning to come, truly enough, and recently no less than seven "world-cruisers-de-luxe" have sent their passengers from the mouth of the Menan River, where all large ships must anchor, by motorboats to spend 24 hours in Bangkok.

Excellent Travel Facilities

The world is getting to know one of its most fascinating lands and peoples, and many travelers, who understand that it is better to know half a dozen countries well than to tear madly about 30 or 40 gaining only a confused and inadequate idea of any, are commencing to come to Siam and to delight in it; in the color of the amazing city of Bangkok, with its 300 Buddhist temples, its gorgeous official buildings, and its many canals where motor launches rub elbows with junks.

To the interior, in several directions, it is possible to proceed by efficient and well-served railways, all managed and operated by Siamese. Here and there are little hostelries, called railway rest houses, but in reality small inns comfortably equipped and offering surprisingly good fare. To do things well appears to be the maxim of the Siamese. Hand in hand with that go high ideals of service and courtesy.

Siam, some 200,000 miles in area, extends from about four degrees, south latitude, to 20 degrees north. The extreme southern part runs well down the Malay Peninsula, and the north extends to the Shan States, so called, partly in Burma and partly in French Indo-China. Caravans from these states and from southern China still pass, as of old, through the settlement of northern Siam.

Rice and Teakwood

In the highlands of the north there are vast teak forests, and the far-reaching central alluvial plain, more than 55,000 square miles in area, is probably the richest rice-producing territory in the world. At the port of Bangkok ships from all the ports of the Seven Seas daily load both these commodities. Bangkok itself is, in some degree, a greater Singapore. Its Chinese population comes close to 500,000, and there are 100,000 more Sino-Siamese. An additional 300,000 includes every Eastern people and all sorts of indeterminate blends.

Less than 2000 Europeans comprise the foreign element, mostly traders, officials and commercial representatives of the West. Three English-printed newspapers serve these and the educated natives. One of these newspapers, the Mail, is American-edited.

The tact and capabilities of American administerial officials have had much to do with the kindly feeling for the United States which exists in Siam, and to be introduced to any Siamese as an American is to be greeted with a smile even broader than usual and to be extended at once every possible courtesy and hospitality.

Siam is hot, of course, but during the winter months by no means uncomfortable, and the nights are uniformly cool. Electric fans are everywhere, together with such other modern amenities as cold-storage and ice-manufacturies. Seaside resorts with golf courses, up-to-date tramways, universal electric-lighting systems, and electric launches to take visitors through the fascinating Venice-like canals.

OPPOSITION TO WAGE CUTS GAINING FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

dence to this same effect is what, it is understood, brought the original protest from President Hoover.

A general wage reduction by big firms would be "socially dangerous," declared Mr. Stewart. Mr. Green asserted it would hold back business recovery from three to five years, and would cause "disorder."

That such general wage reductions have not occurred was attributed to the resolute policy of President Hoover in summoning the White House conferences, and to the realization by "big business" that such reductions would be economically unsound, by reducing purchasing power and the standard of living.

Mr. Stewart said that at least one corporation, signatory to the White House agreement, has evaded its purpose by a subterfuge. This has been accomplished by laying off men for a period and then taking them back only on agreement that they would resume work at the lower wage granted "beginners."

Mr. Stewart said banking pressure was being exerted, to his knowledge, to reduce wages. Corporations, for example, approaching bankers to secure pay-roll credit were informed that their pay rolls were too high, and that money would not be forthcoming under such circumstances.

Mr. Stewart denounced such a development in outspoken terms. He was not attacking capitalism, he explained—it was a case of capitalism attacking itself. Some "coupon clippers," he added, were "playing with fire" and the results of such a policy in the present juncture might "be socially dangerous." He referred to February figures from his division showing that 43 industries reported wage rate decreases averaging 10 per cent, and affecting 40,000 workers, in that month alone.

Say Wages Should Follow Prices

"The bankers' contention is that prices have come down and wages should follow," Mr. Stewart said. "This superficially makes a strong argument, but practically it means that purchasing by workers drops, and it drops far more than the amount by which wages are reduced simply because of the feeling of insecurity which it engenders. Workers will not spend if they feel there is danger of losing their jobs, and wage reductions emphasize their insecurity. On the other hand, if a worker comes home and announces that his factory is hiring men, he is likely to add 'go ahead now and buy that electric washing machine!'"

William Green, in his comment, made the same charge that elements in the financial world are working for wage reductions, and cited statements by Albert H. Wiggin, Chase National Bank, New York; Melvin A. Traylor, First National Bank, Chicago; J. W. Barton, president of the National Banking Section of the American Bankers' Association, and others, to that effect.

"We have been informed in what seems to be the most reliable way that certain banking leaders are engaged in bringing about what they term a 'wage readjustment,'" said Mr. Green.

The April survey of business prepared by the labor federation contends that union labor has kept its promise to refrain from wage controversies. Reports from 800,000 union members showed that in the worst winter months there were never more than seven-tenths of 1 per cent on strike or lockout. In only two wage depressions in the past, the federal survey said, were there wage declines amounting to as much as 10 per cent—the five-year depression of 1874 and the depression of 1921.

An estimate that in 1930 the total wages in the United States declined 20 per cent or approximately $9,000,000,000, as compared with 1929, was made in a study of "unemployment as an international problem," just issued by the Geneva Research Committee of the League of Nations Association.

Miami Puts Unemployed at Work Cleaning City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Steps have been taken for the relief of the unemployed here. Mayor C. H. Reeder appointed a committee on Jan. 15 to work out a plan to raise money to pay a large number of men who could do useful jobs for the city.

Actual work was gotten under way by these men so quickly that by Feb. 7 a pay roll was due. Workmen were selected from the heads of the most needy families who were permanent residents. They were put to work cleaning up along the railroad and the river front, carting away rubbish that had accumulated in vacant lots, cutting down weeds and brush that had overrun sidewalks, and doing other such jobs to help tidy up the city.

The men are permitted to work for two weeks at $2 a day, after which they are transferred to a reserve list and are rotated in turn. Up to the middle of March, 221 persons had been employed, of whom 157 were white and 64 Negroes. A thousand tons of rubbish were removed from the colored section of the city in one day of clean-up work.

One of the most conspicuous pieces of work has been the beautifying of Jungle Park. This section of natural luxuriant tropical growth had become so overgrown and tangled that few people realized that it was intended as a park. A few days after the men got to work on it all the underbrush and weeds disappeared, paths were cleared and a stone wall built around the entire property, making a real beauty spot out of what had been for some time a nondescript tangle.

Nearly $4000 has been paid in wages for the workers so far. The committee expects to have enough funds to employ a minimum of 100 men each week until December of this year. Most of this money has been raised through benefits. A football game gave $203.72 to the fund; Charity Day at the races added $12,711.89; Kennel clubs and Fronton, $7052, and a special theater performance $3039.

Several oil companies have promised to donate 1800 gallons of gasoline; a tire company will repair all tires and furnish new ones if necessary for the trucks that have been loaned to the committee by the city and county. Members of the committee donated $513 for advertising and $250 was donated for the purchase of tools.

Burlington to Hire 1500

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—The Burlington Railroad will employ 1500 men immediately in its maintenance department, J. E. Williamson, president, said yesterday. The added pay roll will total $112,500 a month, the average wage being $75 a month. Mr. Williamson said the Burlington would begin doubling-deck freight delivery soon on shipments exceeding 4000 pounds between industrial plants.

Colorado Boy Hero to Visit President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—President Hoover wants to get better acquainted with 13-year-old Bryan Untiedt, of Towner, Colo., whose valiant efforts saved 17 children marooned with him in a school bus by a Colorado blizzard. He has invited the youngster to visit him at the White House.

It will probably be 10 days or two weeks before he will make the trip, it was said at the White House. He will probably be here a day and a night, eating with the President and Mrs. Hoover, sleeping in the bed that Lindbergh and other famous personages have occupied and reënacting the scenes of his vigil during the worst blizzard that his neighborhood had witnessed in 40 years.

LAMAR, Colo., April 4 (AP)—The 13-year-old hero of the Towner, Colo., bus tragedy, Bryan Untiedt, thrilled to the prospect of a visit with the President of the United States.

"Gee, won't that be great!" he said after his mother, Mrs. H. A. Untiedt, had consented to his trip alone to Washington.

The boy is recovering from his 36-hour vigil last Thursday and Friday in southeastern Colorado, where the worst blizzard in 40 years tied up transportation and took fatal toll of six occupants of a stranded school bus.

Bryan during the blizzard stripped himself of all clothing except his shoes and overalls, which he gave to other children. It was he who kept the other children in the bus on the move to prevent their going to sleep.

CALDWELL INDICTED IN BANK MERGER CASE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3 (AP)—Rogers Caldwell, president of Caldwell & Company, Nashville, Tenn., was indicted by the Jefferson County Grand Jury here today, charged with making false representations in negotiating for the merger of his company with Banco Kentucky. New indictments charging embezzlement and conspiracy against James B. Brown, former president, and Charles F. Jones, former vice-president of Banco Kentucky, also were returned.

In its indictment against Caldwell the grand jury charged his concern was hopelessly insolvent last summer when Caldwell placed a value of $9,000,000 on half of its assets. The charge was making false representations to obtain credit.

VICTORIA'S RHODES SCHOLAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Richard Thomas Latham, son of J. G. Latham, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives and formerly Federal Attorney-General, has been selected as Victorian Rhodes Scholar for 1931. He intends to study at Oxford in the honors school of jurisprudence.

ADAMS-MILLIS SHIPMENTS

Adams-Millis Corporation, shipments in March totaled 9838,382, compared with 8583,-804 in March, 1930, an increase of 0.3 per cent. Shipments for the first three months were $1,745,377, compared with $1,730,616 in the like period of 1930.

ANTIQUES

Furniture for Small Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

DIMINUTIVE furniture for grown-ups, to fit into the shrinking rooms of apartments, is apparently a trend in furniture manufacturing today. Massive overstuffed pieces of a decade ago, clumsy cumbersome chairs designed for homes of generous proportions, are bowing somewhat to the incoming pieces of reduced dimensions and condensed proportions.

Sauntering here and there among the February exhibits of furniture manufacturers in the American Furniture Mart in Chicago gives one a good idea of furniture styles to be seen later in the retail shops.

The gradual disappearance of dining rooms in small apartments and small houses has had a marked effect on furniture. Many dining room tables, for instance, are not much larger than the average kitchen table. Dinette sets of cheaper value may be obtained in the decorated painted variety with or without drop leaf.

There is a tendency, however, on the part of those who would buy once for all time to invest in a good grade of diminutive dining table. These buyers of furniture figure that, when the cliff dwelling days in the apartment are over, and the home-building days arrive, a regular dining room will be acquired that will call for the standard size. Then the table now doing service for meals will not need to be discarded, but merely switched to another part of the house. It can serve as a library table in the living room or an occasional table wherever needed. To meet these types of buyers the manufacturers have produced some very lovely dining tables which consume little space.

A small-sized Duncan Phyfe design is appropriate for the dining room now and for the living room later. A one-pedestal type, this measured only 32 by 40 inches, and comfortably seated four persons. By pulling the table apart in the center an extra leaf, folded inside the table, comes up in place, providing seating capacity for at least six.

No special set of dining room chairs is required for such a table. Chairs smaller than the usual stereotyped dining size, in period style, and which might be serviceable in any room of the apartment, are often purchased with one eye on the dining room. At serving time these chairs, not necessarily exactly the same, are assembled from the corners of the apartment, and later scattered again to their usual positions.

A small rectangular shaped refectory table in French provincial style, measured approximately 24 by 40 inches. Extension leaves directly underneath the surface of the top were slid out, making comfortable seating for at least six. Being only two feet wide, of course, the table would require many courses to avoid crowded service. When the leaves were slipped underneath the top, the table became suitable for library or living room.

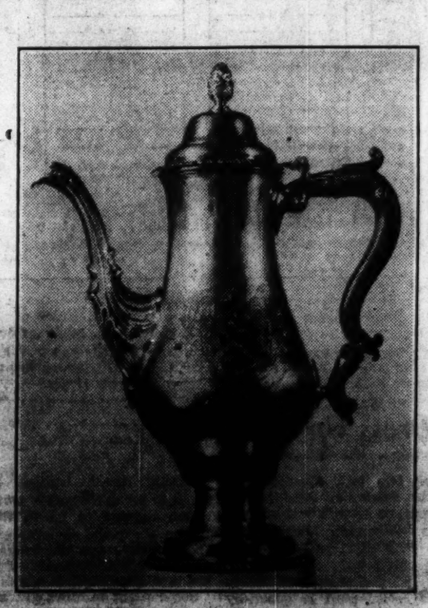
Buffets and cupboards have also decreased in dimensions. One manufacturer showed a Welsh cupboard copied quite faithfully from one in the Boston Museum of Art except that the proportions were scaled down to about two-thirds the size of the original. A buffet measured 32 inches in width as against 48, the usual size. Occasionally a chest of drawers slightly diminutive is purchased for a small dining room or dinette, to be used later in a bedroom or even living room. One was seen with a top drawer with front which flopped down, after pulling out part way, exposing a desk.

The decreasing size of chambers in apartments presents a problem. This is being solved by the substitution of twin beds narrower than the regulation size. Day beds are made with head and foot of spindles exactly like larger ones, except that they measure only about 33 inches in width. When box springs and mattresses to fit are placed on the frames and covered with bedding, topped with quaint patchwork spreads, they look very trim. One very attractive set was shown in early American design of maple with hand-rubbed wax finish.

The living room, too, is bidding adieu to cumbersome furniture. The three-piece suites of davenport and matching chairs have been replaced by separate chairs of smaller proportions, or by a two-cushion davenport with one matching chair, supplemented by other odd pieces. Davenports formerly measuring 89 by 91 inches now run about 79 by 81.

Especially adapted for the modern interior are armless chairs upholstered in tangerine color with aluminum tubing for the base instead of legs. Merely a back and a seat was this chair for strictly utility purpose. With no protruding arms, flairs or wings, it could slip into a very small space, and was surprisingly comfortable.

Small tables for afternoon refreshments seem to be getting nearer to the floor, in addition to their reduced area. In fact, the whole outlook in future furniture styles gives high hopes to those buying for rooms of decreasing floor space. Diminutive pieces, well placed, give a certain symmetry and balance where living quarters are scarce.



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Made by Paul Revere and presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, to Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Now Publicly Displayed

MADE by Paul Revere and presented by his great-granddaughter to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, this coffeepot is an important addition to the public display of the famous man's work. The donor, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, with other descendants of the colonial patriot, enabled the museum last year to equip a Revere Room. This now holds the most complete existing display of his handiwork.

The Museum Bulletin states that this recent gift "was made in 1781 for Paul Dudley Sargent, and a record in Paul Revere's ledger states that he charged £12 for the 'cost of making' and £1 4s. 'for engraving arms.' . . .

"The coffee pot of inverted pear-shape on a splayed and moulded foot is of particularly pleasing proportions. The domed and moulded cover hinged to the upper handle socket has a pine-apple finial with a vent hole for steam. Gadrooned edges decorate the cover and the foot. The curved spout, ornamented with scrolls and flutings and terminating in a turned body drop, has been found to be almost identical in design and dimensions with the spouts on four other coffee pots of varying forms and sizes which were made by Revere and are now on exhibition in the museum. The black wooden handle is of stained maple, in a double scroll design, fitted to silver sockets which are also in scroll form."

To a Chair

You chintz-covered chair, O you little chintz chair,
It's singing your praises, I'd be, I declare.
So rosy and cozy, so cheerful and gay,
It's you that inspire a glad roundelay.

You chintz-covered chair, why you little chintz chair,
It's like a companion you are sitting there,
So bright and so smiling, so trim and so trig,
With here a pink posy and there a green sprig.

Kate Greenaway children would love you, I know.
I see them around you in happy tableau.
Then here's to your covering, long may it wear,
Diffusing its cheerfulness, little chintz chair.

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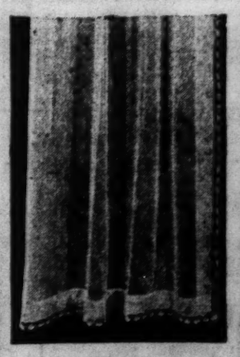
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Auctions That Are to Come

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE height of the season of city auction sales in the decorative arts might be thought past as April comes around. But the business is showing fresh activity, with the announcement of several important occasions listed for the dates between April 8 and 24. The first extends from the eighth to the tenth, when H. Kaufman of Boston will offer in that city a general line, with William K. McKay Company as the auctioneers, at 7 Bosworth Street. Many buyers will remember Mr. Kaufman as the former partner of Phillip Flayderman, whose collection was sold at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in January of last year. At that time the average prices were the highest ever reached for a sale of that nature.

McIntire's Furniture Now Identified

Acting as the representative of his father's estate, Benjamin Flayderman shared with Mr. Kaufman the burden of the event just referred to, when the three day's total went to almost $430,000. Now Mr. Flayderman, who has been running his own business for the past year, has advertised an auction, to be held at the American-Anderson Galleries, April 17 and 18.

During the last few months considerable matter has appeared in print which tends to indicate that Samuel McIntire was a carver of furniture if not himself a cabinet-maker. So there is a substantial basis for the present freshened attention to this talented architect and craftsman, as the evidences of his handiwork have been identified with some confidence by capable judges.

Timely, then, is Mr. Flayderman's announcement that he will offer on this occasion a dozen or more pieces that are attributed to McIntire, as well as a complete room from a Salem house which that man built and other woodwork associated with him.

Scattering a Notable Collection

Everyone who cares at all for American glass will be eager to attend the sale of George S. McKearin, scheduled for the afternoons of April 22 and 23, at the American Art-Anderson address. This collection is rated as the finest of its sort in existence and its distribution will be an occasion of the first importance for the persons and institutions accumulating this fascinating material. The announcement at hand leads us to believe that this is but the first of a series of auctions at which Mr. McKearin will dispose of his entire accumulation—one that he has been many years in bringing together.

One views a distribution such as this with mixed opinions. For some reason it seems regrettable that the most extensive and complete group of examples representing the work of the earliest American glass makers should not remain intact. Thus might be housed in one place, the most inclusive available record of the industry's development in different parts of the country. Scattered among scores of buyers, the many pieces will vanish for the public, as they are taken into homes. Museums will purchase some things, but the institutions are rarely among the heavy buyers on these occasions.

Perhaps the pleasantest aspect of a breaking up like this is the knowledge that some of the things will go where they will be shown most generously to the public. Although the number that are so exhibited may not be enough to be broadly inclusive of type or period, even a few will convey a sense of actual texture and color far better than the best of pictures, and be of welcome assistance to investigators.

Benefactors, Although Not Donors

This should not be mentioned without appreciation of the taste and zeal of the hundreds of individuals who have sought and bought and cherished these bits of fragile or sturdy glassware during the last 25 years. It is to their enthusiasm as students and to their patronage as buyers that the people at large have been led to value and to preserve things they might have otherwise scrapped, to the lasting loss of all who prize such relics of the early arts in America. The stimulus of the competition between these eager customers has led dealers to search and to salvage to a degree that would have been unthought of otherwise.

Through the activities of collectors popular interest has been developed and by their generosity the museums have received as gifts or loans nearly all they have of these treasures.

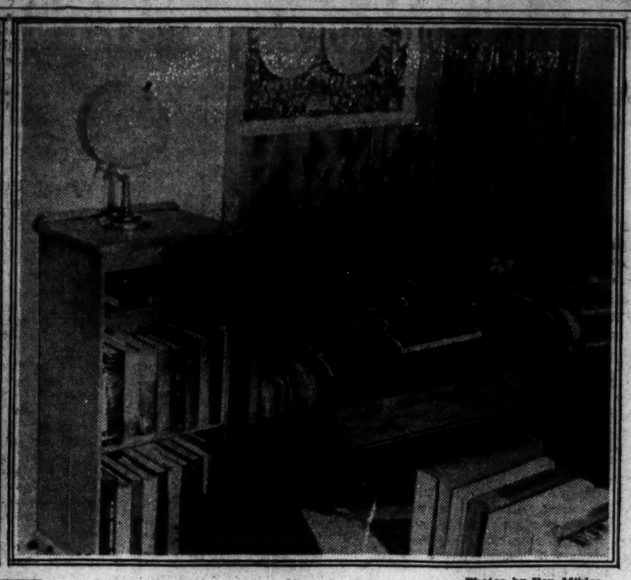
So it may seem ungracious to hint that Mr. McKearin's rare glass might best go to museums rather than to persons. Judging by the past benefactions of persons, a goodly portion of the most desirable things in the fine and decorative arts are donated to the public in time, anyway.

Hartford, Montclair and I. Sack

A familiar name connected with sales of American furniture of high merit during the past few seasons is that of Israel Sack. Again he appears as a consignor to a New York auction house, as James P. Silo announces that Mr. Sack's selections will be offered at two sessions, on the afternoons of April 24 and 25.

Among other antique sales that have been called to our attention is one to be held in the hall of the Woman's Club, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, April 14. In the Community House at Montclair, New Jersey, there will be a two-day four-session auction on April 17 and 18. The goods are the property of two ladies and include Oriental objects as well as those of the colonial times in America.

So many listings for the month of April may be taken as indicating one of several conditions. Owners may believe that prices will be secured that will make the ventures profitable—that this is a good time to sell. It may be that slow trade has led to a situation that demands liquidating, let proceeds be what they may. Then, there is the business policy that calls for periodical house cleaning, by getting rid of slow-moving stock that has become a too familiar sight to customers, even though the profits are not all that might be desired. With the fresh funds new purchases can be made for cash, for there does seem to be a lot of good stuff still to be gotten by dealers, in spite of all the claims of increasing scarcity.



Photos by Von Miklos

The playroom at the left, above, has furniture planned with sympathy for childish occupations. In the other arrangements the assumed different tastes of boys and girls have led to contrasting groups

By courtesy R. H. Macy Company

Rooms for Boys and Girls

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS not so long ago that the children's playroom served its purpose if it had plenty of wide, open spaces; furniture that was more or less indestructible, or that had been discarded from some other part of the house; curtains, if any, of material and color designed for wear rather than beauty. Perhaps the children had just as good times there. Certainly an attic, on a day when the rain beat down hard on the roof and outside play was out of the question, could be a place of rare adventure, the joys of which are almost unknown to the newer generations.

There may be few attics and few large playrooms in the modern apartment and bungalow way of living, but there are certain compensations for the boy and girl of today. Everyone concerned in the decorating world seems to be giving a good deal of thought to the individual rooms of the second generation in our families.

The day when young son or daughter achieves the distinction of "a room of one's own" is a red-letter one. In an understanding family it may be cause for a housewarming. If the young person exercises a desire to choose the decorations, some rather weird effects in color and design may be the result. Even the most expert interior decorator may have made mistakes at first. A person of any age, who is at all sensitive to surroundings, will gradually come to an understanding of why certain colors and proportions are out of key. These early lessons in decoration, as carried out in the planning of that first room, may lead to the development of good taste in such matters.

The rooms shown here, through the courtesy of the Child Study Association, are good examples of arrangements for masculine and feminine taste in its early stages. It is safe to say that within a few minutes after the new occupant entered, there would be a distinct individuality about either room—a chair moved, a picture shifted, or some other thing changed instinctively—and that is as it should be.

In the girl's room there is a rather conventional but distinctly feminine setting. The furniture is maple; the upholstery and bedcover of flowered glazed chintz; the window draperies of rose and the tie-back curtains of cream marquisette. The basic idea of dark floor covering, lighter furniture, still lighter walls and ceiling just off white, has been carried out, and the entire expense of the room has been kept well down.

The boy's room suggests a boy and there are very few frills about it, a comfortable kind of a place that would prove a fair substitute for an attic on a rainy day. The furniture is pine, stained a reddish brown and it is solid enough to stand up under strenuous treatment. There is plenty of space for storing all the impedimenta of a real American boy, in season and out. The floor is bare except for a rug or two and the wall decorations are maps and ships and dogs, or whatever the particular hobby of the moment may be.

In planning the decorations for a boy's room it is well to remember that he probably has a fondness for 'nice' things; that is, nice without being fussy, even though he is unlikely to admit it at the age when he is first asking for a room of his own. He will make comparisons and be rather proud to bring other boys in if the room looks as if it had been thought out especially for him with personal little touches here and there.

Certainly the boy and the girl should be consulted freely when the room is being planned. The boy may want to paint his own furniture, or even build some of it. He probably won't be satisfied until he has added at least one shelf or put the curtains on some sort of a "trick" arrangement. If he has been given a chance to discuss colors and wall papers, or better yet allowed to design a stencil for the walls, it will be even more his own room.

The girl may prefer quite another color to that the elders think is eminently suitable. Perhaps a compromise may be reached or a new color plan adopted. Thus one of the first lessons in interior decorating may be learned—that it is seldom that any decorating plan can be worked out entirely without some adjustments being made.

Queen Mary's Discoveries

London

MANY collecting families which have been long settled in one house have been known to discover hidden treasure in some neglected attic. It is now disclosed that Queen Mary, herself an ardent collector, has made several interesting discoveries of this kind. Not long ago, she found in Buckingham Palace, I understand to her surprise and delight, a gayly painted Chinese wallpaper, acquired by King George IV, stored away and forgotten.

The beautiful, and incidentally valuable, wallpaper now adorns one of the sitting rooms in the palace, known as the Yellow Drawing Room because the color-scheme is carried out in a charming, clear, jasmine-yellow.

COLLECTOR.

A Few General Suggestions

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLAN each room in a style which is suited to the age, sex, and type of those who are to be its chief occupants. If adults occupy the room more than young people, it is better to use, as far as possible, the things which make for comfort, dignity, and restfulness. If it is a boy's room, the furnishings chosen should help to give the room a masculine atmosphere. If it is for a girl, the use of dainty-looking things such as dotted swiss, taffeta, ruffles, help the room to express its purpose.

Include only those furnishings which look as if they belonged in that particular room. Each thing should be bought with due consideration of whether or not it will be harmonious with the other furnishings of the room. Its selection should be based entirely upon the fitness of the article in question for the room in which it is to be used. Choice should not be determined by what the neighbors have, or by what the dealer may say as to the latest style. If you have used rag carpeting or braided rugs for floor covering, window curtains of chintz, muslin, or gingham, will look far better in that room than the most expensive lace curtains.

Keep architectural projections, and fixtures pertaining to the heating apparatus, in the background as much as possible. Such necessities as pipes and radiators are less conspicuous if kept in the same tone as the walls. Contrasting color draws attention to them. The main attractions in the room, as a rule, should be the furnishings.

Arrange the reading lamps in such a way that they can easily be adjusted to benefit readers sitting anywhere in the room. Lamps should be placed conveniently near desk, davenport, and chairs. If possible to arrange them so that the light falls over the left shoulder, so much the better.

Souvenirs and bric-a-brac which are treasured because of their curious qualities, or because of sentimental attachment, should be kept out of sight, in some convenient place from which they can be brought when the occasion arises, rather than displayed about the room.

If a certain window of your home affords a beautiful view, use a type of curtain which will interfere least with the view. A fine view is more valuable, asthetically, than the most beautiful curtain material.

In using decorations on a buffet or sideboard, a few pieces, chosen for their beauty of shape and color and for their value as a group are far more effective than a liberal display of silverware, painted dishes and cut glass.

The accessories in a guest room should be things which will add to the guest's comfort. A place for writing a letter, even if it is only a small stand equipped with pen, ink, and writing paper, a waste basket, a dozen books of varied sorts, and a vase of flowers are some of the things which the average guest would greatly appreciate.

In the rooms which have a northern exposure, and receive only a small amount of light, introduce an effect of sunshine by using warm colors, among which yellow is one of the best.

Striped or plain fabrics look well in combination with figured ones. The use of many strong designs of the same kind in a room tends to give a monotonous effect, and the use of numerous differently figured fabrics tends to create a disturbing and restless effect.

Use restraint as to quantities of any one thing in a room. It is gratifying to those who must economize in decorating to realize that more pleasing effects can be achieved with simplicity than with lavishness.

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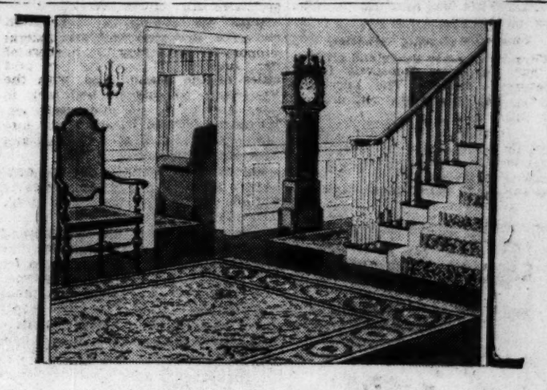

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

American Women Artists in London

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

AN AMERICAN section gives variety and special interest to the spring exhibition of the Women's International Art Club, now current in the Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East. This club, founded 30 years ago, is generally regarded as being the best of the British all-women art societies, and from its foundation it has periodically invited group exhibits from the women artists of other countries.

Among the British exhibitors this year the most prominent place is held by Ethel Walker among the older, and Orovida among the younger generation. Ethel Walker has long been a distinguished member of the New English Art Club; she is represented at the Tate Gallery by one of her big decorative panels, a dream-like conception of the Golden Age of the classical world. But in addition to her great gifts as a decorative painter, she is also probably England's best marine painter today. Ethel Walker is supremely gifted as a subtle colorist, a factor which greatly contributes to making her sea pictures so beautiful, and her exquisite sense of color is displayed in the delicately lovely "Flowerpiece" she contributes to this exhibition, as well as in two broadly handled impressionist portraits. Indeed, to indicate her position one might call Ethel Walker the "Berthe Morisot of British impressionist painting," but this description must be qualified by the further statement that she has been influenced by Gauguin in her decorative work and that her strong personality makes all her work, not derivative, but very personal and distinctive.

Orovida

Orovida is also distinguished as a decorative artist, but though she is the grandaughter of Camille Pisarro she has worked out a style of her own which is not at all impressionist. An Orientalist who has absorbed and made her own the best traditions of old Chinese art, Orovida executes her inimitable decorations on large panels of silk, and her compositions are as distinguished by their clean drawing, rhythmic linear design and pure, harmonious color as by the Chinese types she loves to depict. One of her principal exhibits this year is a large silk panel showing a woman hunteress on horseback against a delicate pink background.

All the American contributors to this exhibition are members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and altogether 54 are represented, among whom about a dozen show sculpture.

Interest centers in the triptych in oils by Harriet Lord, entitled "Old New York." This charmingly composed panorama shows the city at that time in its history when small sailing boats bobbed about in its harbor and the only outstanding feature of its skyline was a windmill. The artist has put life and movement into her picture, but it is the leisurely life and unhurried movement one sees in genre paintings by the seventeenth century Dutch masters. Children play on the almost empty quays, wives gossip by the open doors of the houses which come down to within a few paces of the water's edge; it is all very peaceful and it seems to belong to an incredilibly remote past. The triptych form chosen by the artist lends itself admirably to the colorful "anecdotal" character of the composition.

Landscapists

Notable success was achieved by some of the landscapists whose work was included. "The Edge of the Village," by Fern I. Coppedge, possesses many of the qualities that make an interesting picture. It is somber in tone but rich in color. Its subject—two snowbound cottages, last stragglers of the village, with the dark of a winter afternoon closing down upon them—has emotional value. The atmosphere of isolation and loneliness can be felt.

"Ancient Birches," by M. N. MacCord, is a fine tree piece. The magnificent group of trees sees to radiate vitality. The canvas vibrates autumn sunlight, which sparkles on the painted leaves and floods the whole picture. The color scheme of blue and green and gold is nature's own, touched up discreetly but not distortingly by art.

Among other works giving evidence of originality and indisputable talent were "Main Street in New England," by Marion Gray Flood, a dazzling snowscene peopled by sledgers and bathed in sunlight; "Telegraph Wires," by Jane Peterson, a sunny street presented in joyous color as an intricate pattern of wires and poles; "Morning Effect, Provincetown," a charming "aubade" in green and silver by Daisy M. Hughes, and Margaret Huntington's vivacious calligraphic watercolor of Florida. Ellen Emmet Rand's portrait of "Sophie Borie" was the most convincing of the few portraits included.

The sculpture consisted of figurines and statuettes. The animal pieces showed more true feeling for form and a subtler sense of line than the figures. Particular mention must be made of Gertrude K. Lathrop's delightful little donkey foal, "Sammy Houston," the most successfully realized piece of sculpture in the exhibition.

Photograph by Vandamm Studio

Katharine Cornell as Elizabeth Barrett and Brian Aherne as Robert Browning in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" at the Empire Theater, New York.

Philadelphia Print Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

IT IS a good sign for the future of American art that American artists are turning more and more to American subject material, and if one may judge by such a comprehensive national exhibition as the annual display of American block prints at the Print Club, the one-time domination of Europe has passed.

What there is of Paris in this exhibition traces back to technical influences rather than to choice of subject. Even the winner of the Mildred Boericke prize, Fiske Boyd, with all the strong flavor of Parisian theories in the handling of his craft, gives to "Interior" a distinctly American atmosphere.

The print is an adroit light-and-shade contrast study in room geometrics. Technically it is clear cut, even sharp, from the meeting diagonals of the walls to the modernistic picture, the windows and curtains ll set on the diagonal; the bits of still-life with furniture and flowers, the girl reading in a rocking chair. Clever emphasis to the structural bias has been given in the bifurcated, light and dark, severely straight band hat crosses the entire print at the top. White and black snap out in vivid contrasts and, although the "Interior" catches life in a quiescent moment, it leaves the impression of complete restlessness.

Vigorous Conceptions

Vigorous conceptions are far more frequent than works that give a sense of repose. Leon Underwood's "Yucatecas" follows an entirely different pattern—that of constantly moving curves that meet, finally, in the background treatment of the two curving rows of old houses.

There is all the feeling of swift onrushing vehicular movement in Angelo Pinto's "Bridge From a Park Trolley." The artist, who has picked out pertinent bits flashing before his eyes as he rides on the platform of the car, snaps them out in white against a black background base, producing an irresistible sense of movement.

"Connecticut Village," by I. J. Sanger, awarded honorable mention, offers another instance of restless modern composition. Great trees twist and curve with their massive foliage; a road curves past village houses and a church over which there plays a fitful, never quiet light.

"Low Water," by Charles M. Capps, winner of another honorable mention, is quite different. It uses the geometrics of underbridge pinning; places a reposeful figure on a river bank. It is exactly what it is and nothing more—an obvious composition, handled with skill, but without emotional enrichment.

The Great Southwest

The great Southwest comes to the fore. American artists have been interested in the primeval land of the American Indian for many years; Moran, Henri, Sloan were among the earlier pioneers. The work of the Taos colony is now well known, but the heart of that western land has not yielded entirely to the contemporary American. The roots of its life must be understood.

"Moon Kiua, Oraibi," by Gordon L'Allemand, approaches understanding. Dark Indian figures have climbed up the crude ladder held in silhouette against the great moon. They are standing on the top of their pueblo, to perform the rites of their fathers.

Primitive in another sense are the Russian prints by Elsa Bischoff. In "The Ballet" and in "Funeral in Soviet Russia, 1930," one is brought in touch with another world. From the Imperial opera boxes lean crude, hooded peasants to witness the curtain calls of the ballerinas. Rough peasants ride in an open carriage against the background of an isolated and stark church. It is not difficult to share with Elsa Bischoff her emotional reaction.

Against these human conceptions Rockwell Kent's "Night Watch" and "Starlight" stand sharp and clear, metallic in their design.

New York vies with the Southwest in art interest, although there are prints in the exhibition that reveal a growing enthusiasm for the South, with its banjo-playing darkies, and its Spanish moss, as well as for the middle West.

Of the New York prints one is especially impressed by Howard Cook's "The New Yorker," a huge set-back commercial pyramid reaching upward from the clutter of signs and low roofs, and by "Manhattan Bridge," with its implied reverberation of city noise.

There are many color prints in the exhibition of which the most imaginative are undoubtedly the compositions by Ernest W. Watson. "Cornish Fishing Village" presents an unusual although somewhat too busy composition. It is alive with the flash of gull wings, white as they cross the blue of water flecked with darker boats, blue as they flash past the white roofs of cottages in sight of the foreground hillock upon which stand two work horses with a lone farmer-rider.

D. G.

'Close-Ups'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

EVERY form of expression has its artificialities, and film art, owing to the large part mechanics plays in it, has more than most. One of the most egregious of these artificialities is that known as the "close-up," by means of which situations are supposedly rendered more nearly real and effective. They may be made more effective, but the effect, though vivid, is certainly not closer to the real, being, in fact, shown in false perspective to the rest of the picture.

Does one acquire a perspective to events in life by getting close to them? Does one not more often get a truer view of any event by looking back upon it through the perspective of time? Take, for instance, the favorite subject for the close-up the betrothal embrace of a hero and heroine—usually the climax of a long romance of the screen. It is an outstanding event of their lives—not only as lived by themselves and for themselves, but as lived to the audiences who have thronged the theater. Yet it is seldom the most vivid event that we see happening to the pair on the screen—otherwise the picture would be a dull one. Like the old tag of the fairy tale, "and they lived happily ever after," it stands for so much!

The close-up is simply a mechanical and inartistic method by which the director or author of the film underlines his remarks, as a singer might unduly emphasize a word in his song, at the same time striking a false note in his music—employing extraneous means to illustrate his art, as one sometimes sees jewels introduced into a painting, the result being detrimental both to jewels and painting.

The close-up of the screen is really an outgrowth of the limelight of the stage. By means of lines, both dramatic situations and the characters in them were shown in a false perspective, with michievous results both to the play and the players, especially the latter.

The present writer once heard a famous old stage star state impressively that all nature was run on the star system. That may be so, but it is a dull night when there is only one star shining in the sky; and, twinkle he never so brightly, that star will never succeed in convincing anyone that he is a planet, if he is not one.

Many welcomed the advent of the talking film, thinking it might mean the disappearance of the close-up. In one way it has, but in another it has accentuated this feature. In a talking film all the voices emanate from the same place, though they may come from different characters in different places on the sreen. This of course represents a difficulty not yet surmounted, a fine adjustment not yet accomplished. One dreads its accomplishment, lest some dreadful effects may result. We may be afflicted with close-up voices—and kisses!

C. F. A.

Vigilance and the Actor

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

VIGILANCE. With one word Brian Aherne answered a visitor's question as to how an actor may keep his work from going spotty. Mr. Aherne is now in his eleventh week of New York performances as Robert Browning in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," in which Katharine Cornell is starring at the Empire Theater.

Self-criticism is the actor's first aid in keeping his characterization up to key, Mr. Aherne explained. While a player's performance may occasionally go off without his becoming aware of it, he usually knows when his work isn't good. For one thing, an audience will tell him by their lack of responsiveness. Yet the spectators are not always to be trusted, for often they will applaud hollow acting that is superficially effective. One entry in Macready's diary runs: "They cheered me tonight, the dolts. I was ghastly."

The Essential Thing

It is always a help when the actor has a friend in the audience, an understanding friend who knows what the actor is trying to do and can tell him when he is not getting precisely the effect aimed at. This does not mean picking out a detail here and a detail there that could be bettered. The needful thing is to get the spirit of the rôle over the footlights. It is not possible to strike precisely the right tone at every performance, to hit it plumb in the middle. But that should be striven for. In the part of Browning in Rudolph Besier's play a specific note of vitality must be touched. Boisterous vitality will not do. It would frighten the sensitive Elizabeth, whereas a sort of nervous vitality rouses her to take a new grip on life.

Critics are of little help to the actor because they do not understand his particular problem in working out a characterization. Only the actor himself and his stage director understand. Tolstoy said that it is the province of the artist "to infect the onlookers with the emotion he has felt." Because critics usually neglect to register this effect in their reviews they convey little to the actor that is important to his work.

The Critic's Impasse

Mr. Aherne made it clear that he was in no way finding fault with critics, nor was he discussing any but new plays. He felt that reviewers face an impossible task when they are called upon at the first encounter with a play to appraise accurately the many values of a performance. They have not even had the advantage of four weeks or more of acquaintance with the manuscript, such as the players have had. As for the actor, his long study of his part in itself and in its relation to the play as a whole is something like the violinist's contemplation of the notes of a piece of music. Neither the music nor the play exists in any sense of completion until it is played.

This is Mr. Aherne's first American engagement. He is delighted to have such a good part in a good play in support of an artist, such as Miss Cornell, who has such a large following among playgoers. He particularly enjoys playing with her those "unwritten" lines with which Mr. Besier has so enriched "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." In preparation for the romantic rôle of Robert Browning he has had experience in costume plays in England, his latest engagement of that sort being in "The Beaux' Stratagem" with Edith Evans. He grew up in a theatrical atmosphere, because of his mother's acquaintance with Sir Barry Jackson of the Birmingham Repertory Theter. Mr. Aherne first appeared on the stage in Birmingham at the age of 4, when John Drinkwater carried him on in a scene.

As to Clear Speech

Complimented for his clear, crisp speech, he laughed uneasily at the implied praise. "It is the audience's right to hear every word," he remarked. "But the actor must avoid anything savoring of pedantic enunciation. That's worse than slovenly speaking because it continually calls attention to itself. My mother used to remind me of a mythical elderly gentleman in the last row of the gallery, who had walked a long way to the theater, and was rather weary, and eager to hear all the words he had paid for on one of the rare occasions when he felt that he could afford to buy a seat at the play. So I used to go out on the stage and simply shout at the roof." And away in a gust of laughter that might be construed as accepting praise for something that should be of no special credit to an actor.

He says he owes much to the schooling he received during a long Australian repertory tour some years ago in the company of Dion Boucicault and Violet Vanbrugh. In London Mr. Aherne attracted attention in "Rope," among other plays in recent years. He admits that young men on the stage in England are "as common as berries," so that it is not easy to make one's way. When you become known you are made, however. In New York you may be made in a night, and forgotten in a month, if the play isn't a go.

Mr. Aherne finds the exuberance and vitality of the New York stage a constant source of pleasure. He enjoys the zestful writing and playing of "Once in a Lifetime," and has been struck with the numbers of talented American playwrights and young actresses. He believes that something of the popularity of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is due to the universality of the theme. The play implies so much more than the specific story of Elizabeth Barrett's rescue by Robert Browning from her depressing environment. As Miss Cornell put it recently to Mr. Aherne in telling the story of the 'rise of a woman acquaintance through years of struggle to success, encouraged by one who believed in her: "She had a friend."

E. G. S.

Fifty Years of Swiss Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—A brief survey of Swiss art for the last 50 years is comprised in an important showing of paintings and sculpture at the Georges Petit Galleries. It by no means includes all the important painters of that country, but it represents high lights of art contributions from Swiss studios.

A general lightness in tone and subject matter characterizes the ensemble, in which the lowest register is found in the impressionistic paintings of de Tscharner. Ferdinand Hodler is the outstanding contributor in a list including Maurice Barraud, Hans Berger, Alexander Blanchet, Bosshard, Max Gubler, Ernst Morganthaler, Moilliet, Tschaler and Walser. There is a certain poster-like simplicity in the delicate paintings of Hodler, all of sharp outlines and neat composition. His "Forêt de Hetres" detains one, but perhaps not more than his "Lac de Geneve," a panorama almost pastel in its delicacy.

There is a gayety in Barraud's works which is surprising when one analyzes the prevailing flatness of the color application. Life studies by Blanchet mix a classical feeling with a modern rendition; symmetry of composition is paramount in Max Gruber's works, with their almost tapestry-like softness. They contrast with the group of Morganthaler's paintings, so splashy, almost dashing in their abandon.

The soft, glazed still-lifes and portraits of Tscharner recall the tendencies of Renoir by their atmospheric style and mellowed blending of greens and reds. Walser's mural studies are an interesting contribution to this school. Excellent form is evident in the series of pen-and-ink sketches by Karl Greiser. Areas of flat color, appealing more to the decorative than to the form values, characterize the water colors of Morocco by Moilliet.

Sculpture of fine quality is contributed by Geisler, Hermann Haller and Hermann Hubscher.

Punch and Judy Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Punch and his companions in the art of buffoonery have established themselves in Lawrence, to entertain the children. The top price is 10 cents, and the miniature stage is set up in first one neighborhood and then another, an ambulatory style dear to the heart of the bellicose Punch and his good wife, Judy.

The first puppet show was given in February, and since then three to five performances have been given every week. Hundreds of children—not to mention scores of adults who came uninvited—have watched with sighs and cheers the antics of a Peppermint Boy.

The project is being worked out by the local chapter of the American Association of University Women, of which Miss Cora Downs is president. Performances are short—less than 30 minutes—so the youthful audience will not become restless.

The first plays produced are three adventures in the life of a Peppermint Boy. They were written for this theater by Ernestine M. Songer, who studied playwriting at Yale University and puppetry under the tutelage of Harry L. Burnett, director of the permanent marionette theater in Los Angeles, Calif. She assisted with the production of the first plays.

The hand puppets—the Punch and Judy type—have for their theater a booth-stage that is a replica of the historic ones of London and Paris. The four-sided booth is three feet wide and 6½ feet high with a proscenium opening about 30 by 28 inches. The stage is resplendent with decorated front curtain, backdrop and wings. This peripatetic stage is set up, either at one of the elementary schools, or in a home where 30 to 50 children can gather.

The project is under the direction of Mrs. F. P. O'Brien and Mrs. Brutus Hamilton, who now operate and speak the lines of the Peppermint Boy and the Guardsman. Many other women will assist with future shows. Some are learning puppet manipulation, some are making puppets and others are writing new plays.

An Actor's Paintings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sketches in oil by Sir Guy Standing, K. C. B. E., are being shown at the Art Center until April 11. Most of these pictures apparently have been made in the course of his travels as an actor, though one painting of a British battleship under full steam in the North Sea may be a souvenir of his World War service. All these sketches are marked by good drawing and emotional color. In "The Capitol, Washington," we feel a distinct mood, pleasure in the quietude of a rainy day, enjoyment of the translucent tonalities and the pearly, glistening reflections.

For contrast there are the crisp edges of a rugged coast scene in "Kyles of Bute, Scotland." "Still-Life in Blue" is a handsome exercise in pictorializing a wide range of blue and blue-green tones. Roof-top patterns provide the subject of "First Snow, Philadelphia." "Mount Royal, Montreal," provides an intimate idyl of birches in summer with one of those sharp little cone-like hills for background that make a tour of the park that overlooks the city such an exhilarating experience.

There are moonlight and sunrise scenes, made in the Grand Canyon, Arizona, glimpses of Manhattan from the Jersey side, and numerous yachting scenes. In "On the Platte River" we feel large and simple poetic emotion in the few elements needed by the painter to convey his impressions. The accuracy of the drawing is manifest in the closely observed modeling of the shadows in the snow scenes. Sir Guy Standing has been acting all this season in "Mrs. Moonlight" at the Charles Hopkins Theater and Little Theater, New York.

Mei Lan-fang in the Movies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NANKING—Mei Lan-fang, China's premier actor and female impersonator, who made a successful tour to the United States last year, has entered the motion pictures. He is associated with the United Photoplay Service, a Chinese corporation. He will not appear on the screen.

This company plans to make both silent and talking pictures. A chain system, linking 70 cinema houses, from Canton to Mukden, is planned.

One thing that handicaps Chinese talkies is the numerous dialects. A picture made in Shanghai dialect will be understood only in Shanghai and probably in Nanking and cities near by. It would be like a foreign language to people in Canton or Peiping. As Mandarin, or the official dialect, is the most popular, and the Cantonese dialect is equally widespread, most of the talkies made by this company will be in these two dialects.

Scottish Community Drama

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Of the nine teams which competed in the final festival of the Scottish Community Drama Association, held here March 6 and 7, two have been chosen to represent the Scottish amateur dramatic movement at the national final in London. These are the Falkirk High School Former Pupils' Dramatic Circle, in the play, "Ardvorlich's Wife," by Gordon Bottomley, and the Magnet Club, of Edinburgh, in "The Sisters' Tragedy," by Richard Hughes.

Musical Shows at Coliseum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After 25 years the London Coliseum was closed to variety March 21. According to Sir Oswald Stoll it is to be given over to musical productions, starting with Herr Erik Charell's musical play, "The White Horse Inn."

Up Pops the Purple Cow

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

SOME 30 years ago Gelett Burgess, author of "Don't Be a Goop" and other books of wisdom disguised as nonsense, wrote a bit of verse called "The Purple Cow." It was inspired, presumably, by the warm debates over impressionism that were disturbing the erstwhile calm precincts of conservative clubs. Although Monet's theories had long been known to many American painters, it was not till the turn of the century that the general public became aware of these strenge new pictures, so full of light, high keyed in color, with the forms discernible only at a distance where all the paint blobs ceased to be evident. The time was ripe, then, with most people holding their sides over French haystacks that were blue in the shadows, for the Burgess verses. They ended, as we remember, with these lines:

I've never seen a purple cow,
But I'd rather see than be one.

Turner Saw Her

Being an artist as well as a satirist, Mr. Burgess may have been writing with tongue in cheek. For the Impressionists helped the world to see color in shadows that usually had been painted in indeterminate dark tones. In 1870 Monet left France for England, and there learned about the refractions of broken color in shadows from the paintings of Constable and Turner.

Thomas Craven in "Men of Art," recently published by Simon and Schuster, reminds us that Turner, in 1840, while standing in a field watching the reflections of colored light from the sky and grass upon the shadowed side of a black cow, suddenly exclaimed: "Why, she isn't black, she's purple!"

In due time Monet's message, so far as light and color were concerned, was absorbed by the tradition. For many years, now, every academy show has had its procession of purple cows. Impressionism and Cubism—which was a revolt against the extravagancies of Impressionism—like their successors Post-impressionism and Expressionism which are still with us, have added their reminders of the value of pattern, of symmetry, of three-dimensional space relations. All these things were known to the masters, but were partly neglected by little masters obsessed with technical phases of expression. History proves that art has recurrently been stimulated in this way by the impact of new movements which, after their impermanent parts have vanished, have left residue of value in the great stream of tradition.

The Province of Design

In a painting recently shown in New York we think we have seen an illogical echo of Turner's discovery that a black cow out-of-doors, in a certain transitory quality of natural light, may look purple. Disregarding these special circumstances, an Expressionist painter apparently has said: Why not bring her into the stable, and turn whatever colored light I choose upon her? So he turns her green and places beside her another cow which he turns pink. Then he bends and even carves the forms of those arbitrarily colored cows to conform with an arbitrary set of space relations within a rectangle. To us, the purple cow has now attained to the reductio ad absurdum, though an extreme modernist might say that she has reached her apotheosis.

Did not this painter go astray in his reasoning? Or has reason, like Koko's flowers that bloom in the spring, nothing to do with the case? As far as we can see, this Expressionist, like the more extravagant Impressionists, Cubists and Futurists, became so absorbed in his theories within the artificial cosmos he had set up on his canvas that he inverted the relation of art to life. Life being greater than art, the layman instinctively rejects such inversions.

Proposing a Centenary

We are told that Michelangelo distorted forms at times to intensify their majestic effect of power, that El Greco heightened his figures to accentuate their air of exaltation, that Rubens expanded human volumes to connote abounding vitality. These masters used design as a means to an end.

Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh, painters have told us, were of service in reminding artists of the significance of three-dimensional composition, of space relations, and of surfaces that imply the thrusts of unseen forces. But the misinterpreters of these three men, when they alter the shapes of the natural objects in their designs, achieve chiefly effects of distortion. Mr. Craven, in his new book, remarks that this is the consequence of using design as an end in itself.

As a point of departure in exploring this tortuous subject, we like to return for refreshment to Daubigny's, saying: "A composition has three elements—the relation of the parts to each other, the relation of the parts to the whole, the relation of the whole to life as a whole. In the perspective of time has not the purple cow become something of a symbol of the rightness of things when they are kept in their proper places? Something should be done, nine years hence, about observing her centenary.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

"La Vedova Scaltra"

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

IN WOLF-FERRARI we are compelled to recognize an outstanding merit, that of giving his operas well-defined characteristics. Most musicians try to force musical elements along the lines of a mannered lyricism and tend to allow the drama to be engulfed by the orchestra, paying little attention to the subject or even to making it intelligible to the public. Wolf-Ferrari, in the quiet assurance of his love for Goldoni, has written works whose principal characteristics are clarity in scenic construction, and music which, far from smothering the action, remains so transparent that the underlying importance of the libretto shines through.

"Le Donne curiose," "I quattro Rusteghi," "Il segreto di Susanna" and the latest, "Vedova scaltra," acquire a special importance in Italian opera precisely because of characteristic features which stamp them as genuine comedies with music. Here we have nothing to do with continuous recitative, emphasis is no longer the all-important factor, the orchestra never arrogates Wagnerian rights to itself. The aim is the singing-declamatory style (that, in its perfect form, of Mozart and Rossini) with an occasional obvious desire to employ conventional forms. If we wished to discuss Wolf-Ferrari's work historically we should have to place it between the opera of today (where the music is continuous, without the interruption of recitative) and the musical comedy of the eighteenth century (that of Mozart, Cimarosa, etc., which expressed itself through well-determined forms and in a musical language which was closely connected with the word).

Music and Words

In Wolf-Ferrari's opera the music is continuous, but is inseparable from the accent and meaning of the words, so much so that the words always appear to be floating on the surface, even if the singer has the habit of pronouncing them in the worst possible style; the music flows on in its course, made up of notes of equal value, with the melody soaring above the incessant hammering of staccato notes. Accents and meaning of words were, let us say, the motive power behind eighteenth century music; but the word was not the absolute master of the situation, for there existed another element which demanded due respect, and that was form. Word and form found a point of agreement for the felicitous birth of music. We have but to think of the profoundly dramatic character of the music of Mozart, Cimarosa and Rossini to convince ourselves of the happy results of this union. Preoccupied with following the dialogues word by word and the play of action, the music of Wolf-Ferrari could not confine itself within set forms, so he adopted the most modern expedient of continuous music.

Is this union a happy one? At times it is, when musical composition and the scenic coincide so that a definite form is, perhaps involuntarily, produced; but when the significance of the scenic element and of the words predominates, then the music, intent on following the theatrical, ends by falling into a state of dependence and inferiority—an inferiority which reveals itself in its fragmentary character, in a succession of, at times, confused episodes through which it is so difficult to determine the character of the players that the dramatic clash of ideas is lost.

Ingenious Adaptation

"The Wily Widow" accords perfectly with the æsthetic canons of Wolf-Ferrari. Goldoni's comedy is adapted with great ingenuity by Ghisalberti, allowing plenty of scope for the development of action and character. The scenic arrangements also were very efficient; and were carried out without a hitch, and with a happy sense of the needs of the composer.

A detailed analysis of the work would be quite useless. In elucidation of what we have already said we may add that in "The Wily Widow" Wolf-Ferrari tries to give to each of the four suitors special musical characteristics—which is facilitated by the fact that the four suitors are of four different nationalities. Did the composer succeed in his intention? Not always, I think. Though the Spaniard and the Frenchman appear at times different from their aspiring colleagues (the Spaniard in the finale of the first act and the Frenchman at the beginning of the second), neither they nor the Italian and the Englishman are made to appear with distinctive musical characteristics; so in order to understand them we must consult the libretto.

The composer is more successful with the character of Rosaura, who expresses herself through a medium that is witty, delightful and delicate, whilst Marionette appears forced in every situation. The finest characterization is undoubtedly that of Arlecchino, on whom Wolf-Ferrari has bestowed his most affectionate care. The result is a comic figure of such vitality and spontaneity that it holds the center of the stage, not only musically, but through the entire work.

Amusing and Lively

The character of the music verges, often enough, on the popular side. We are not referring to the use of popular songs in the score of the opera, but to certain juxtapositions, cadences and expressions which are often too heavily stressed and which give a peculiar character to the work; not over dignified, which is good, but also, at times, not in perfectly good taste, which is bad.

In short, the opera is characteristic of Wolf-Ferrari, an amusing, lively musical comedy, which will meet with great enthusiasm from the public.

The first performance was excellent from all points of view. Maestro Marinuzzi conducted with his usual mastery and understanding, giving a happy sense of life and freshness appropriate to the work—the score is very alive and brilliant. The orchestra sounded well and in perfect ensemble with the stage.

The interpreters vied with one another in animation and accuracy. Sarsceni was a splendid Rosaura, declaiming and singing with the artistry we know so well, and revealing all the possibilities of her temperament. A very happy Arlecchino was Gherardini, who has a genuine and lively sense of the comic and who confirmed his talent for interpretation. The four suitors, played by De Paolis, an ideal Frenchman, Vaghi as an imposing Spaniard, Cirino the perfectly correct Englishman and Ziliani as a fiery Italian, were excellent. Rina De Ferrari was good in the part of Marionette. All the others gave excellent performances.

Pieretto Bianco was responsible for the scenery and deserves credit for giving us a Venice of Goldoni's period, though modernized. Vovoni's settings and the accouterments by Ansaldo were well carried out. The opera had a lively success and both the composer and the artists were acclaimed.

Photograph by Apeda Studio, New York

MARIE ROMAET-ROSANOFF

String Quartets and Audiences

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ENSEMBLE music, by experience of Marie Romaet-Rosanoff, violoncellist of the Musical Art Quartet, has lately become—shall we say popular? That, just now, is hardly her way of speaking, though before many more seasons have come and gone it may be, perforce, everybody's way.

"These fine concerts that you attend," someone a while ago remarked to me, "are accessible to such a small part of the public!"

Not so; they are within reach of the whole community. And those at which four players upon stringed instruments perform are the handiest of all.

Plain Proof

Of this, Mme. Rosanoff's studio, the day I called, gave plain proof. What simplicity of equipment and organization! The greatest works in the realm of tone, according to general and undisputed opinion, are those designed for string quartet. Artists with capacity for presenting quartets are available everywhere; or at any rate they may be summoned from the concert bureaus to any locality at small trouble and at no extraordinary expense. As for the matter of paraphernalia, in Mme. Rosanoff's practice-room there stood, when I was admitted, a cello case, leather-covered. That's the biggest impediment of string quartet travel—nothing more than a woman can handle and carry along with her; though on long railroad tours and sea voyages it may be transported, itself packed in a wooden case, as heavy baggage.

Then, membership. Were Mme. Rosanoff to circuit about giving cello recitals, she would need a pianist to play her accompaniments; which would mean half a quartet to pay costs of journeying for, and a restricted line of pieces, principally on the solo order, to offer an audience. But as affairs are actually arranged, the collaboration to which she belongs goes on the road four persons only, with a musical message for listeners equivalent in meaning, if not in circumstance, to that which a symphony orchestra of from 80 to 100 players carries.

Musical Art Quartet

The string quartet becoming popular; what an idea! Yet it is relatively true. As Mme. Rosanoff talked with me, observation turned particularly on the doings of the Musical Art Quartet. It gives numerous concerts. It plays about all the time. The same thing can be said of many American ensemble groups of the same type; which certainly indicates that string quartet music is much cultivated in the United States. Not so many years ago, there existed only the Kneisel Quartet touring eastern cities; and now look! But in regard to the Musical Art Quartet, its main business is something different from circulating. It gives public concerts, yes; but it devotes itself largely to playing before private assemblages of hearers. All the more, then, I maintain, ensemble music is becoming popular. The string quartet, making an assertion today as a kind of social entertainment, will break loose tomorrow, wait and see, as a general form of amusement.

The Musical Art Quartet may be said to belong to Baltimore as well as to New York, so much of its energies is applied to satisfying the curiosity of Baltimoreans concerning the works of the chamber music masters. But there is hardly saying where it does belong. This summer it makes a trip to Europe and stays for a period on the island of Capri, not vacationing altogether, but engaging for a fair measure of the sojourn in the performance of its Mozart and its Beethoven, and its—will someone name a present-day composer who writes light and short pieces suitable for the middle portion of a program? This question Mme. Rosanoff asked me; and I thought of the friends I have who compose. Alas! they all have too big notions for an emergency of the sort. They are averse to small sketching. They go in only for enterprises of full, four-movement size. Every man of them must be the American Brahms or nobody.

The half hour of my call preceded a rehearsal. In came the three "boys," as I think Mme. Rosanoff referred to her associates. One of them, the first violinist, Sascha Jacobsen, I first heard when he really was a boy. He leads now a brilliant ensemble. Did I not hear him guide an interpretation of Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, op. 132, at the Town Hall one evening in February in a way that would have delighted the ear of his teacher, the great Franz Kneisel?

Ernest Ansermet Conducts in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

ERNEST ANSERMET, the Swiss conductor who has done so much for Stravinsky's art, has visited Paris to give two concerts with the Straram Orchestra, at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Ansermet is a former professor of mathematics at Lausanne, who could not resist his vocation as a musician and who gave up his university career to devote himself entirely to the conducting of orchestras.

From his first profession, he has preserved a keen taste for rhythmical precision, exact accentuation and clearness of outline. Although he often plays Debussy works, he is not especially suited to give a really impressionist interpretation of them. He brings out too much the constructive lines, the internal architecture, and is not willing to abandon himself to the fluid and vaporish elements in this sensitive and subtle art. Ansermet shares the ideas of those young musicians of today who wish to revolt against impressionist languour and who dream of a stark and violent art made up of accents and vigorous shocks of timbres and sonorities, the chief characteristics of which would be virility and crudeness.

Stravinsky has not found a better conductor than Ansermet to defend those of his works that are essentially dynamic. One of the attractions of these concerts was the introduction of two recent works by the composer of the "Sacre." One of these is called "Etudes." It is a work of little enough importance both in size and quality. It is simply an orchestration of early pieces written for string quartet and of a page commissioned by a pianola firm. These fragments will add nothing to Stravinsky's reputation.

The "Symphonie de Psaumes"

The second novelty was more important. It was the "Symphony de Psaumes." It sheds no fresh light upon the talent of this musician of genius, who, under pretext of continually renewing himself, resorts to the least original forms of writing of classical polyphony. The sole novelty is the composition of the orchestra in which the violins are replaced by two pianos. These mixed choirs lack neither grandeur nor majesty, but there exist at the present time a hundred musicians capable of writing, in this style, pages that would produce a similar effect of execution. Now we possess only one Stravinsky and it is regrettable to see him continually the victim of conundrums that he sets himself.

Ansermet brings to Stravinsky interpretations that mysterious and essential element that has been called "dandyism." His mission in the world is to extract its rhythmic structure from a score with marvelous lucidity. But still more than rhythmic exactitude he seeks for balance of accents. Music presents itself to him as a language subtly or strongly accentuated. He has positively an architectural vision of music. Whilst other musicians are content to examine its surface, Ansermet always sees underneath the invisible framework. One guesses that for him, as for Stravinsky, auricular sensibility has few attractions. The pleasure of the ear seldom intervenes in the placing of the sonorities. He has been specially endowed for giving the orchestra a new balance necessitated by the unexpected ideal of a rising school, a balance based upon ryhthm and accent and scorning everything that is in the domain of gentle resonance, sparkle and the fairy charm of timbre.

Robert Casadésus's Concerto

The Poulet Concerts offered us the first performance of a Piano Concerto by Robert Casadésus, played by the composer.

The work is vital, fervent and generous. It was presented with zest and warmth. The writing is solid and vigorous. But I am sorry to see the piano employed more and more by young composers of our period, not as the rich and varied instrument of Liszt, Chopin and Debussy, but as a sort of percussive machine swamped in an orchestra run riot.

If the composer is not the performer, one perceives a reason more easily, but when it is a question of Robert Casadésus, one regrets not to find him more respectful and more curious toward the resources of an instrument from which he could draw new effects. Excepting in the second movement, the concerto uses the keyboard only for accent and shock.

Robert Casadésus's concerto remains constantly musical, but his example is dangerous. It may lead us to works that will be played with the fists. For the fashion is for smashing sonorities and harsh attacks, in which the piano yields no more than one effect: that of a string breaking and a sharp cry of maltreated metal. In this rôle, it is inferior to the instruments of percussion of jazz. Its most violent explosions are thin. Under the fingers of Robert Casadésus a piano should be worth more than that.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Betty Balfour, who might be described as a British Mary Pickford, has been appearing in her first talking film, "The Nipper," a rather blatant story, presented by United Artists and produced in England. In her first talkie Miss Balfour challenges comparison with a number of predecessors on the stage; when she gets good enough material she should rank among the best of them. "The Nipper," however, is not good enough. It is the story of a little gamine with a flair for music who runs away from her employer and gets in with a burglar. The Nipper is run over by a composer whose house they have robbed. She is taken inside and it is discovered that she is masquerading as a boy. In her pocket the composer finds one of his own songs. Discovering her talent for singing he has her taught and eventually gives her an opportunity to start a career in America. She becomes aware, however, that the composer has fallen in love with her and has broken with his fiancée. She returns to her old haunts and after a number of vicissitudes marries her first employer—a part well played by Alf Goddard.

A synchronized sound film has been made for the W. & F. of the Sherlock Holmes story, the "Speckled Band," in which it will be remembered a certain villainous Dr. Rylott employs a snake to commit a series of crimes, which are, however, frustrated by the famous sleuth. It is directed by Jack Raymond, who follows the original stage version closely. Sherlock Holmes is well played by Raymond Massey, with Athole Stewart as Dr. Watson, who in this case really has some genuine justification for his existence.

On a screen about the size of a pocket handkerchief, the adventurous figures of four Alpine climbers were flashed before an audience at the Camera Club, London. The figures, roped together for their task of surmounting the Pizbernina, highest point in the Engadine, were so close to us in the small room that we had a sense of walking side by side with them. The Alpinists attempted a traverse involving the Bianco-grat, a 15 hours' climb, and the Boval Glacier, whose crevasses are known as the Labyrinth. One of the plodding forms was Captain Finch, of the first Everest expedition; while sitting on the floor in front of the screen was another member of the party watching his own plodding figure in this interesting record. Silhouettes of the mountain in the background were beautifully photographed.

ALEXANDER SPENDIAROFF

Boston Symphony

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Commander of the Finnish Order of the White Cross, directed on the afternoon of April 3 the twenty-first Friday concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Boston. Notified the day before of his new aggrandizement, he released a program on which the music of Finland was not represented. During his Boston caliphate, however, he has honored Jan Sibelius by performing six of his seven symphonies, besides numerous other of his compositions.

The concert was distinguished by the initial realization of another of the many compositions written for the orchestra's fiftieth season. This, a Konzertmusik for string and brass instruments, by Paul Hindemith, proved to be by no means the least considerable of the anniversary salutations. Herr Hindemith's weakness has been his facility. A thorough musical scholar, he is also a lover of bohemian life. He is said to be as well known in dance halls as in concert rooms. His Concerto for orchestra suffers from this proficiency.

The opening of this new piece—which is in two movements—gave little hope of greater profundity. "Moderately quick, with power," the section is marked, and on hearing the opening measures one groaned inwardly and thought: "Just another machine-made product." But gradually it became apparent that Hindemith here was not merely experimenting with odd combinations of instruments, nor parroting a mechanical civilization. The entrance of the main theme in the brass brought interest, and thereafter admiration grew with the masterly development. The conclusion of this movement, which was ably led up to, really had "power." The other movement, marked "Vivacious," lived up to its label. There is a rapid, attractive theme, which is treated fugally with remarkable inventiveness and with instrumental brilliance. This work, which was rather coolly received, merits further hearing.

As a seasonal gesture, Dr. Koussevitzky opened the program with Rimsky-Korsakoff's guileless "Russian Easter" Overture, which would have been sufficient without the protracted ecstasies of the Prelude to "Parsifal" which followed it. There was consolation in the thought that we were not to sit through the opera as well.

The concert closed with a superb performance of the First Symphony of Brahms. Only such a vivid and penetrating imagination as Dr. Koussevitzky's can so release the reluctant beauties of a Brahms score. And even he would be balked without the aid of such virtuosi as constitute the Boston band. Certain episodes—notably the famous theme given to the horn and then to the flute in the last movement—attained an eloquence of utterance we do not recall hearing equaled even in the Brahms Festival.

L. A. S.

An Armenian National Opera

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

THE first Armenian national opera has been produced at the Opera House affiliated with the Grand Opera, Moscow. It was written by the composer Alexander Spendiaroff, but he passed away before he was able to finish it, and Maximilian Steinberg, one of Rimsky-Korsakoff's last pupils, prepared it for the stage.

The subject is taken from a poem by Ovanes Tumanyan, "The Capture of the Fortress of Tmuk," which depicts the struggle between Tatul, the Armenian national leader, and the Persian conqueror, Nadir Shah. Aided by the treachery of Tatul's wife, Almast—whose name is used as a title of the opera—Nadir Shah gains the day.

The principal defects of the work appear to be the feebleness of the dramatic action and the overloading of the libretto with trivial details whereby the general outlines of the drama are blurred. As for the choice of a subject, it can hardly be considered happy, either from a national point of view (the opera has to do with an Armenian defeat), or from the point of view of the demands made on works of this kind in Soviet Russia, where little value is attached to art which would solve national problems by a return to the romanticism of bygone ages, instead of calling upon the people to build up a new life.

At the same time it must be taken into account that certain nations of the U. S. S. R., including Armenian, never have had any classical, national opera, and the appearance of works such as "Almast" is therefore to a certain extent justified as an attempt to fill the gap in the national culture of Armenia.

The most valuable part of Spendiaroff's" opera is the music. As a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff—the composer of a series of remarkable works in which the melodic material of the East is elaborated—Spendiaroff has made dexterous use of the methods of treating Oriental music bequeathed to him by his great teacher, varying them where necessary in order that they may correspond as closely as possible to the Armenian and Persian folk-melos, which is generously represented in the opera.

I might add that the best passages are those in which the composer has employed folk music—songs, dances and processions. Here he sometimes rises to the level attained in Rimsky-Korsakoff's operas. In the music depicting the dramatic episodes he is rather weak, and in places ordinary.

Notwithstanding the artistic predominance in the music of passages devoted to the national element—for the most part static, in the sense that they undergo no purely symphonic development—the whole opera is held together by the heroine, Almast. In comparison with her, the other characters—not excluding Nadir Shah—are episodical, introduced merely to support the principal rôle.

Exceptional musical and dramatic ability are required for the part of Almast, as, notwithstanding its importance, the composer has not always adequately outlined it so far as the music is concerned. It was superbly played by the talented singer, Lydia Baklina, who was equally interesting from the musical, the dramatic and the plastic points of view; her dramatic dance before the surrender of the fortress to Nadir Shah was admirably done.

The rôle of Nadir Shah was brilliantly interpreted by the gifted bass, Alexander Piragov, and Lyubchenko gave a faithful performance of Tatul. The orchestra was conducted by Leo Steinberg, who succeeded in grasping and transmitting the national flavor of Spendiaroff's music.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

'Getting Married' Revived by Guild

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Theater Guild revives "Getting Married," comedy by G. Bernard Shaw, evening of March 30, 1931, at the Guild Theater. Setting by Aline Bernstein. Staged by Philip Moeller. The cast:

Mrs. Bridgenorth	Margaret Wycherly
William Collins	Henry Travers
The General (Boxer)	Ernest Cossart
Lesbia Grantham	Irby Marshall
Reginald Bridgenorth	Hugh Buckler
Leo	Dorothy Gish
The Bishop	Reginald Mason
St. John Hotchkiss	Hugh Sinclair
Cecil Sykes	Romney Brent
Edith Bridgenorth	Peg Entwistle
Oliver Cromwell Soames	Ralph Roeder
Mrs. George Collins	Helen Westley
The Beadle	Oscar Stirling

Doubly welcome is this revival of a literate play. It is pleasant to hear Shaw's well-muscled prose spoken with a clear conveyance of the thought behind the words. Shaw takes the spectators on a mental airplane trip, giving them flashes of new perspectives of old problems in terms of the laughter of wisdom. Finally he sets his passengers down on the take-off spot.

Peg Entwistle increased the good impression she has recently been making by her definite characterization of the bride who pauses at the door of the church to demand her bill of rights as a wife. For two hours the relatives and guests assembled for the wedding debate the possibilities of marriage reform. Nothing can be agreed upon, as each person wishes a special improvement to fit his or her case. Shaw brings off the conclusion neatly by removing the only obstacle to the marriage—the bridegroom's apprehension over libel suits that may be brought because of the bride's denunciations of conditions under which women store clerks work. He takes out special insurance.

Margaret Wycherly's gracious and responsive characterization of the bishop's wife pervaded the performance. Irby Marshall made important the spinster's objections to marriage at the cost of having a husband around the house. Ernest Cossart made as real as possible, probably, the lay figure of the blustering general. Reginald Mason was persuasive as the genial, world-wise bishop. Hugh Buckler, Hugh Sinclair and Helen Westley served the author well in rôles that often become abstractions.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lenin and His Handiwork

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

enin: Red Dictator, by George Vernadsky. Translated from the Russian by Malcom W. Davis. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.00.
Lenin, by D. S. Mirsky. Boston. Little, Brown. $2.50.
A Ford Crosses Soviet Russia, by George S. Counts. Boston: Stratford. $2.50.
The Challenge of Russia, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

NO OTHER world phenomenon of the day attracts so much attention among the American intelligentsia as the problem of Soviet Russia. Among the masses of the people the perpetually provocative problem of prohibition is perhaps being more widely and more heatedly discussed. But among those who read books and the better grade of periodicals, among those who travel and those who listen to discussions of foreign affairs in one of the innumerable organizations which encourage such discussions, the progress of the communistic revolution is watched with absorbing interest.

What is "the Five-Year Plan"? What are its chances of success? What effect will it have upon the prosperity of the capitalistic nations — particularly upon the United States? Are the Russians striving to break down the capitalistic system by "dumping" goods into foreign markets at less than the cost of production? All the political, economic, social and industrial conditions of Russia are under an international microscope. And why?

Doubtless because the apprehension is widespread that if the Soviet experiment should succeed, capitalism in other lands would have to stand such an attack as would test its every resource. If Bolshevism should come upon America, those who are now reading books on Russia, discussing it at expensive luncheon clubs, or visiting it by way of a summer's tour, are exactly the class that would be swept away — "liquidated," is the pleasant Bolshevist term—in the onrush of red revolution. Hence, perhaps, the fascination which the subject possesses for them.

The Flood Continues

The books come too fast for adequate review. A few weeks ago the Monitor appraised a considerable group. The flood continues. Much of it is composed of work obviously undertaken to catch the passing attention of superficial readers. But there is discernible a tendency toward a more serious study of the Soviet establishment and a more scientific estimate of its achievements and possibilities.

Along with this more scientific viewpoint came biographies of Lenin which for the first time command respect as purely objective studies. In the past the biographers of this great if sinister figure in this twentieth century have too often been either sensational enemies or sycophantic defenders of the man and his communistic policies.

No book of such nature could, of course, bear the imprint of the Yale University Press, and we find accordingly in the biography of Lenin by George Vernadsky an illuminating study of the life and intellectual processes of the man who translated Karl Marx into terms of action and directed the first revolution since that of 1793 in France which has really changed the social and economic thought of a whole people. Professor Vernadsky's analysis is keen and penetrating. One knows Lenin, the man, when this book is laid down. Perhaps one comes to admire him for his sincerity of purpose, his complete conviction that all he was doing was done for the good of the workers, to whose cause his life was consecrated.

Neither the cause nor its champion engages the unqualified admiration of the biographer, but only here and there does he, almost by indirection, manifest his doubt. The final chapter, in which he sums up Lenin's qualities as a political leader, is a masterpiece, although there is perhaps observable a tendency to regard the New Economic Policy as an evidence of the leader's drift from pure communism, rather than, as it was in fact, the opportunist's temporary surrender to conditions which menaced the validity of his theory.

A Convert to Bolshevism

The biography by D. S. Mirsky is presented to readers as the work of a man who, though the son of a Russian prince and at one time an officer in the White Army of Denikin, was converted to Bolshevism by observation and study; naturally the work shows more of individual conviction than that of Professor Vernadsky. It is not merely a life of Lenin; it is a defense of his theories. Yet it is couched in no spirit of heroworship, and where he verges upon propaganda the author is argumentative rather than dogmatic.

It is a book not to be left out of the library of anyone who is studying seriously the phenomena of Bolshevism, and the terse paragraphs, in which the author sums up, in little over a page, the essentials of that creed as it was expounded by Lenin are a notable contribution to informative literature. It may not convince, indeed it will rather repel, the average reader of the bourgeois class. But at least it will not leave him ignorant.

A Tour Across Russia

Mr. Counts, who is a professor in Columbia University and an Associate Director of the International Institute, tells the story of a trip across Russia to the Black Sea and north again through much of its least frequented regions in a Ford car. He knew little of the Russian tongue and less of the mechanics of an automobile, but accomplished his trip of 6000 miles successfully. The student will regret that the writer was not a more thoroughly trained observer, for much of his book is given over to trivial details of the hazards, discomforts and accidents of travel.

Yet it would have been impossible for one to travel so widely and in such close touch with the people without useful observation. He was impressed, amazed even, by the extent of the preparations for industrial development, but he found only pathos in the hapless state of economic depression and subjection to which the peasant is doomed. The Russian nature appeared to him either extravagantly optimistic or sullenly pessimistic, according as the individual was of the class aided or depressed by Communism.

"Great numbers of people," he says, "are undoubtedly discontented. This perpetual postponement of the satisfactions of life has caused many to lose faith in the promises of the revolution. Thus having given up hope, they see nothing in the future except privation and an ever-recurring urge to economize. . . . On the other hand, among those who have thrown themselves zealously into the vast program of creation and construction, optimism often passes the bounds of rationality. . . . Even under conditions of extreme hardship and material poverty, they are sustained by a boundless faith in the future. And . . . they consider themselves the most fortunate of men."

A Difficult Task

For one who desires to contemplate the other side of the shield "The Challenge of Russia," by Sherwood Eddy, will be useful. No charge of superficiality lies against Mr. Eddy. He knew Russia under the old régime and under the new. Six visits, beginning in 1911 and ending in 1930, intimate acquaintance with many of the chief figures of the revolution and a zeal for inquiry fitted him peculiarly for such a study. On the other hand a certain inclination to sympathize with "the under dog," often manifested in his writings on India and on Asiatic conditions, rather deprives his writing of that purely objective quality which he declares it his purpose to attain. Yet he judges shrewdly the difficulty of the task set all who would write judicially on Russia:

"Whether as a menace, or as a challenge to set our own house in order, or as a vast experiment which may in time work out some values that may be of use to the rest of humanity, we ought to know what is going on in that section of the world. Yet it is almost as difficult as judging Germany in war time."

One cannot summarize Mr. Eddy's book in the brief space of a review. There is growing a volume of literature about the Soviet state which will soon leave none an excuse for ignorance. Russia can teach us much if we are willing to learn; we might teach Russia more if there were not like intolerance beyond her frontiers. Perhaps the challenge of Russia may yet be not only to capitalism, but to intolerance and the ignorance it breeds the world over.

NORMAN THOMAS

For Socialized Democracy

America's Way Out, by Norman Thomas. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

AMERICA today is far more ready to let a Socialist point to a way of escape than was the America to which Mr. Thomas preached as a young theologian 25 years ago, or even the America which had less than 300,000 votes for him as Socialist candidate for President in 1928.

In the last decade the violent red of Bolshevism has by contrast faded Socialism to a mild pink—not an unattractive color. And experiences of the last few months have caused capitalists themselves to wonder if capitalism is the final word in economic systems. Indeed, many would join in Mr. Thomas's stricture:

"Employers have not even been able to forecast the markets for their own products or prevent recurring depression. . . . In sum total this planless, wasteful profit system gives us a new type of misery: poverty and unemployment in the midst of potential plenty. It tells us we are poor because we have produced so much."

Three Possible Solutions

Mr. Thomas makes a thoroughgoing but withal not intemperate job of his indictment of the status quo. But it is with solutions he is chiefly concerned.

Three possible ones he weighs: the "new capitalism," Communism and Socialism. The first he distrusts as superficial, still based on the ethic of competition and "the devil take the hindmost"—the ethic of war, whether between individuals or nations. He contends that its promise of democratized industry through diffusion of stock ownership is a delusion which only further divorces management and ownership and tends to make "an employer feel less responsibility for wage workers than the owner of chattel slaves could effort to feel for his property."

As to Communism, he says that Russia has already shown that "it is possible to get tremendously effective work done in the industrial field for the sake of social or class gains rather than for personal profit, and that a planned economic order is not beyond the wit of man to achieve." But he declares:

"Communism is so bound up with war, dictatorship, the definite mobilization of the crowd mind about a dogmatic creed, that it cannot claim in any near future to offer peace or freedom, whatever it may do better to supply the masses with bread and economic justice."

Prefers Democracy

Mr. Thomas prefers democracy, but he holds that democracy must be socialized. He argues that in a machine age where men have become mere cogs in a vast industrial organism, it is ridiculous to talk of "rugged individualism." Finding that the machine has already forced collectivism upon us, he attempts to chart a course for collective progress. His Socialism would move America gradually toward the elimination of "unearned income," public operation of certain basic industries and public control of banking and credit, the substitution of higher motives for that of profit, the setting up of social insurance systems, the abolition of conscription and generous coöperation for international peace.

Mr. Thomas does not expect to complete his Utopia tomorrow, though he holds that "some Utopia . . . may profitably find a place in every man's geography." He recognizes that the trains of everyday affairs must continue to run while the economic tracks are being moved. In bringing about changes he believes Socialism must work through the labor unions, consumers' organizations, such as coöperatives, and a political party.

It may be objected that Mr. Thomas's program is vague, but perhaps he was wise in leaving it so for too definite a mapping of the difficult turnings on the trail he blazes would narrow the number of those willing to enter on it. Perhaps it is enough merely to indicate the direction and point out certain landmarks. Certainly Mr. Thomas has been definite enough and challenging enough to make his "chart" worthy of examination by every American who feels that some "way out" is imperative.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Omnibuses and Samples

BARGAIN DAY again. Little Brown publishes this week "Clowns and Criminals," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, "five books in one—51 stories—375,000 words." Mr. Oppenheim's best friends doubtless wish they could think of something as clever as "Dumas & Co." or "Andrew Lang Ltd." to designate him. But we are willing to believe he writes all his stuff himself, even if in long-hand, as the picture on the jacket tempts you to suppose. Just read the first few lines of this compendium: "The duel—or shall I call it, perhaps, vendetta—between Norman Greyes and myself—known under many aliases but christened Michael Sayers—commenced on the morning of the third of November, some years ago. . . ." At that rate, you know, there's no limit to what one man can write. A bibliography at the beginning of this volume of 922 pages reveals that Mr. Oppenheim has published 116 books since 1887, of which 86 are novels. We are informed on excellent authority that he does not want for readers.

Little Brown offers, too, a sample in the form of a portion of "The Road Back," the post-war novel of Erich Remarque, who, you will remember, wrote the book from which that big movie was taken last year? This sample, we suspect, was printed as much to encourage the publishers as to interest the literary editors. The publication date on the paper cover has been altered from March 1 to March 14, and then to May 11, and a breathless publicity note informs us that "to the relief of 21 book publishers," Remarque has now returned from Switzerland to Berlin with the revised manuscript of the serial version of "The Road Back." The fragment at hand appears to be pretty much in the staccato style of "All Quiet." One will have to read more in order to decide whether this fits the post-war book as well as its predecessor.

* * *

There is much to be said for this form of literary enticement. Much more, at least, than for some other of the publicity stunts. By the way, one publisher has admitted to us the folly of the "Book Show": "It is one of those Bright Boy ideas which crop up every so often and we spend a lot of money on some of them which could better be used in constructive promotion work." So you see even publishers are not "infalliable."

Speaking of Barrie reminds us of Shaw, thus offering a smooth transition to mentioning that William H. Wise has now issued two more volumes of the Ayot St. Lawrence Edition of the Collected Works. We're not sure, but it seems to us that must about complete this set, indispensable to Shavians. Vol. VIII is the second installment of "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," containing the four "pleasant" plays: "Arms and the Man," "Candida," "The Man of Destiny" and "You Never Can Tell." ("Getting Married," just revived by the Theater Guild, is in one of the volumes previously issued.)

Vol. XIX contains "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," "The Perfect Wagnerite" and "The Sanity of Art." Without doubt Shaw nowadays often seems a little old-fashioned; yet it must not be forgotten that but for him Ibsen might have been a generation longer in conquering the English-speaking world. And even today there is something delightful in the way Shaw almost succeeds in turning the "Ring" into a socialist document. But for "Götterdämmerung," we believe he'd have done it, in spite of Wagner's silk dressing gowns. These volumes contain some unusual early photographs of the author.

* * *

The story of "Siegfried" (to make another simple modulation) has been retold for children by Angela Diller in a volume published by Cape & Smith. The author has arranged 23 of the motifs for "a melodious forefinger" on the piano, and there are nine full-page drawings by Lynd Ward. For children and others who are starting analysis of musical form, Oliver Ditson issues "Talks about Beethoven's Symphonies," edited by Rose Fay Thomas. This consists of analyses, with diagrams and musical quotations, of the nine symphonies. The first five are examined by Theodore Thomas, the rest by Frederick Stock, his successor as conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Valuable to students. Another book of interest to music lovers is a novelized life of Schubert, called "The Unfinished Symphony," by David Ewen (Modern Classics Publishers). A glance through it indicates that it is to Schubert's life as "Blossom Time" is to his music.

Has it not been said that poetry is nearest of the arts to music? Then we may feel justified in moving on to a communication from R. T. Bond of Dodd Mead:

"Consider the case of a poet's first volume! Does any other author await more avidly—and patiently—the comments of the critics and reviewers?

"Last October we sent you for review Louise Burton Laidlaw's first book—'Wishing on a Comet and Other Poems.' Have you reviewed it? If so, our clipping department has missed the notice. Will you enclose in the accompanying envelope another copy of the review?

"We are really anxious to get as many critical opinions for Miss Laidlaw as possible, partly because we feel she has written some first-rate verse and will go on to write even better verse, and partly—

"Well, consider the case of a poet's first volume!"

* * *

Our heart melts. Miss Laidlaw's first volume was sent promptly—well, fairly promptly—to a reviewer. The review has not yet been received. We have written; but the reviewer, though very competent, is also of an indomitable and unbending nature. If Mr. Bond knows what we can do, we wish he'd tell us.

Altogether the most charming sign of spring we have seen comes from Jane Terrill of Longmans Green:

"The last review copy of our American spring books is out . . . nothing to do but 'tend to the importations until Fall. We feel like Sylvia McNeely when she closed her 'Diry.':

"'I am getting through with my diry today and I am happy. Anything that I do again and again I don't like to do very long at a time.'"

Peace and the Straits

The Question of the Straits, by P. P. Graves. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

THE Straits question has not loomed large in international affairs since the Treaty of Lausanne, of which the Straits Convention forms a separate chapter, was signed in July, 1923. But if anyone doubts the magnitude of the problem which the free passage of ships from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and beyond in times of peace and war still presents to the statemen of Europe, he should study the exhaustive historical survey of the part the Straits have played in the diplomacy of Europe since the glimmering of Greek civilization to the outbreak of the World War, as unfolded in the present volume. The struggle for the control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles has involved Europe in many wars; and in the nineteenth century it was not only Russia and Turkey that tried to obtain it by force of arms, but England and France as well were embroiled in the quarrel. The "peace with honor" which Disraeli claimed to have brought back from the Congress of Berlin did not conduce to the honorable pacification of the European Powers, which, directly or indirectly, are all interested in a fair and equitable solution of the problem of the Straits.

But what is the position today? Are the Straits still a danger spot of European and, indeed, of world politics? In 1871 the Russian Ambassador in London wrote to his Government, in connection with the secret clause of the treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey at Unkiar Skelessi, which gave the Russian fleet the freedom of the Straits, that "in our times treaties rarely live to a great age." And there is no doubt that this sentence contains the most apt condemnation of all secret treaties, which in the days of their greatest popularity with the rulers of Europe seem to have been as lightly renounced as they were entered into.

Today, when open diplomacy has, on the whole, supplanted the insincere sinuosities of pre-war secret agreements between states, the Straits still remain subject to a great deal of legal and diplomatic obscurity. The British History of the Peace Conference at Paris does not attempt to conceal this alarming fact. "It is obvious," it states, "that it (the Straits Convention) did not settle the concrete problem of the Black Sea Straits." When it is realized that Russia refused to become a party to the convention and that, according to a recent statement of the First Lord of the British Admiralty, "The Straits Commission has no authority to intervene in the matter of the movements in or out of the Black Sea of warships of the powers bordering the Black Sea," it becomes evident that the problem of the Straits is far from being solved.

The freedom of the Straits, then, must still be secured. The present partial internationalization of the Straits would, as Mr. Graves surmises, "almost certainly cease as soon as the Turkish Republic engaged in war with a maritime power." The importance of the Straits to Russia, with her fertile wheat-bearing provinces, her almost untouched coal mines, her rich oil fields depending for their export on a free passage through the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, is likely to grow as years pass. Will the peace of Europe and the whole world be again perilously suspended over the Golden Horn? An equitable, honorable and lasting solution of the problem of the Straits will have to be reached sooner or later. To make such a solution possible, it is necessary that all the facts about the Straits in their historic perspective should be known as widely as possible. Mr. Graves's book makes such knowledge easily accessible.

Encounters With Birds

Bird Watching and Bird Behavior, by Julian Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 5s. net.

JULIAN HUXLEY'S admirable little book on bird watching should swell considerably the growing numbers of bird lovers. It is not, perhaps, designed to add to the knowledge of the confirmed bird watcher, though it contains a number of stories of bird life that cannot fail to interest. It is the man who has but a nodding acquaintance with birds and their ways who will find most in "Bird Watching and Bird Behavior"; for he will discover that it is packed with absorbing facts and deductions which, having been originally contained in radio talks, are suited to the palate of the layman.

Julian Huxley is more than a biologist, more than a natural scientist, more even than a naturalist. He has the heart of the true bird watcher, as described by himself in these words: "For him birds are living creatures which interest him for no ulterior reasons, but just because they are birds; which he likes to watch for the sake of the watching; which attract him and give him pleasure in their own right."

Knowing the almost inexplicable delight that the company of birds can have for most men, he tells how the seeing and hearing of wild birds is to a bird watcher "rather like running across a number of familiar neighbors, local characters or old acquaintances. A walk becomes a series of personal encounters instead of merely a walk."

He writes not merely of the birds of England; he tells of vast numbers of sea birds breeding near Spitzbergen, a buzzard in North Wales, nightjars in the Belgian Congo, sapsuckers on the Bighorn mountains of Wyoming, herons and egrets on the coast marshes of Louisiana, and of the singing of a willow wren which brought to Central Africa a vision of a cool English spring day, though the tiny warbler was 4000 miles from its summer breeding haunt.

Huxley gives birds credit for small intelligence and attributes much of their cleverness in nest building, flight, and so forth, to instinct. The evidence he produces to support his view includes the story of black-headed gulls, whose passion for brooding something was such that they sat happily on stones or sardine tins, and the incident of the emperor penguin which tried to hatch lumps of ice.

The Crafton Collection, Inc., announces completion of the "American Etchers" Series, with Vol. XI, on Martin Lewis, with an article by Charles Lemon Morgan, published April 1, Vol. XII, on Frank W. Benson, N. A., with an article by Mr. Morgan to be ready on April 15.

The latest additions to the Modern Library are Boccaccio's "Decameron" (complete in one volume) and Conrad's "Lord Jim."

V. S. P.

'Last of the Fairy Tales'

The Life of the Empress Eugénia, by Robert Sencourt. London: Benn. 21s. New York: Scribner. $6.

THE Empress Eugénie once said: "My legend is made: at the beginning of the reign I was the futile woman with no care but fallals; and towards the end of the Empire I had become la femme fatale who was held responsible for every fault and every misfortune; and legend always gets the better of history."

Not always. And even if her phrase were true, history itself might be regarded as a collection of contending legends. As for that most beautiful, most spirited, most unfortunate of Empresses, we can think of her already almost as we think of the Duchess in "La Chartreuse de Parme," accepting her as a remarkable woman, while the pros and cons of her political position become irrelevant. For there has grown up a generation to whom the glittering intrigues and policies of the nineteenth century, of which she was a dominating figure, have no actuality. The World War threw down so much that for once the present seems to the new generation not to have grown out of the past.

The impression is no doubt false. But the world of the Empress, from her Spanish childhood to the flight from Paris after Sedan, is for us like a scene in a theater. That is why we can warm to her extraordinary story. Our playgoers' detachment is melted by the spectacle of this world which we can now see whole and feel, because of its isolation and self-containment, more intensely. Contending contemporary legends have merged into a general legend and our hearts are most intimately moved because we are disinterested.

Has Heart

Mr. Sencourt has heart. It is the quality which, even more than his brilliance, his scholarship and his deep perceptions, distinguishes his book. Its temper as well as its scene suggest a later Stendahl turned to the narrower field of biography. By an eloquent blending of knowledge and sympathy he has made the Empress's life so real to us that it might be an ardent fiction. We know both the truth of Mérimée's words, "Men not yet born will fall in love with her," and appreciate the point of Alcanizes's reply to her in her later years, "Et je ne t'épouserai point même maintenant."

Eugénia de Guzman was the granddaughter of a wealthy Scottish merchant of good family who had settled in Málaga and had married a Belgian. Eugénia's mother, a masterful and ambitious woman of great charm, had married a Spanish nobleman who was unpopular in Spain because he had fought on the Napoleonic side during the Peninsular war. The children of the marriage were high strung, excitable and beautiful. Their mother took them into Madrid society, thence to France, where Napoleon III, having escaped from his prison at Ham, had been proclaimed Emperor. Eugénia was already known for her high spirits and courage, the ease and brilliance of her conversation. Napoleon was attracted to her. There were grave difficulties in the way of his finding a royal wife, and when Eugénia's mother perceived Napoleon's fascination, she used all the diplomacy in her power to lead him skillfully to the point of marriage.

Fascinating Narrative

Mr. Sencourt's narrative is swift and fascinating. He describes at length the consequences of the marriage, its private disillusions, its introduction of Spanish court ease into the home of much formality, its effect upon the main factors in European politics: the rise of Germany and Italy to the danger of France. Napoleon reaps the whirlwind of his early liberal leanings; Eugénie, by her Spanish instinct for absolutism, forfeits the affection of the French. The whole intricate personal and political conflict is followed until Sedan and the flight from Paris to the relative dullness and boredom of Victorian England put the Empress's career into the background of the political stage.

Mr. Sencourt's analysis of the character of the Empress is engrossing. "Her spirit had the vivid objectivity of Goya's paintings, without the fierceness which gives his etchings their bitter poignancy" yet with something savage in it. Her idealism cut her off from the French masses and she simply did not understand them. She desired to be the benevolent aristocrat. The fundamental cleavage between the French and the Spanish attitudes to life were exemplified in her reign. When asked his favorite occupation the Emperor said: "To look for the solution of insoluble problems"; while the Empress replied to the same question simply: "To do good." She was narrow-sighted but clear-headed. Imperious, she did not hate Bismarck as she might have considered she had reason to do; and she sternly reproved those who after the World War declared they would never talk to a German again, telling them one cannot pursue a hatred all one's life.

Mr. Sencourt's is the first complete biography of the Empress Eugénie that has been possible. He has possibly exaggerated her mental caliber, for he is enamored of her; but he is critical without resorting to irony, generous without being fulsome, and his style is fervent and distinguished. He has told with solid and unobtrusive documentation what Edith Wharton called "the last of the Fairy Tales."

V. S. P.

Novels—Three Styles

Tobit Transplanted, by Stella Benson. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.
Morning Tide, by Neil M. Gunn. London: The Porpoise Press. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.
Albert Grope: The Story of a Belated Victorian. by F. O. Mann. London: Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d. net.

IF THE three novels before us can be regarded as types of contemporary English fiction, we may conclude that contemporary English fiction cannot easily be "dated." They might, indeed, be attributed to three distinct periods. Miss Benson's alone has that peculiar fancifulness which belongs to 1931—or, shall I say, 1920 to 1931? Mr. Gunn's book might have appeared 20 years ago—and is, of course, none the worse for that. Mr. Mann attempts to adapt himself to the style of about 50 years ago, and as the vast majority of readers in England (and possibly also in America) still have tastes and points of view not really far removed from those of their grandparents, his book may appeal to the widest circle.

Miss Benson's is a rewriting of the apocryphal story of Tobit. This, as presented in the ancient Jewish version, is already an admirable novel, though in outline only, and without any of the i's dotted. That old, God-fearing Hebrew, an exile in the land of the Assyrians, strict in his observance of Jewish custom, devoted to the claims of tribe and family, heedful alike of his possessions and the sacred duty of charity, is a character ready-made. The story, too, is a thrilling one, telling how Tobit sends his son Tobias on a far journey, accompanied by the Angel Raphael disguised as a stranger, to claim and bring back a deposit of money; and how, with the angel's help, Tobias, having safely married his kinsman's daughter, gladdens the hearts of his parents by bringing back a rich dowry, and a beautiful wife, with whom he lives happily ever after.

A Skillful Piece of Work

Miss Benson does not attempt to improve on this story. She merely transplants it to Manchuria and Korea, brings it up to date, fills it in, dots the i's in her own way, and ventures to turn Tobit, Tobias and Sara into Russian exiles, with Russian instead of Jewish sentiments—old Sergei, Seryozha and Tanya. It is an extraordinarily skillful piece of work. As we follow the story, beginning in a remote corner of Manchuria, and pursue the thread of it as it develops strictly according to plan, much of our attention is inevitably drawn to the sheer ingenuity with which the incidents of the apocryphal plot repeat themselves and are inverted with an air of probability.

Somehow or other she has to get round the magic, and not make it too magical. The angel Raphael as a sententious, well-educated Chinese, is certainly a very rationalized version of the original. The author has done her best to make a human being of the beautiful girl with the apocryphal "devil inside her"; but the result is a fantastic product of the same order as Mr. David Garnett's foxlady. But the whole thing is redeemed by the fact that Miss Benson, besides being ingenious, knows this corner of Asia well, and has been intimate with the Russian exiles. The conquering, exuberant youth of Seryozha is almost vivid enough to account for the subjugation of the faëry Tanya; and the figures of old Sergei and his wife, living always in melancholy memories of their Russian past, are real and moving. Miss Benson has certainly made brilliant use of a theme which depends at one and the same time on sheer realism and sheer fantasy.

Taut and Tense

There is no such playfulness, and no trace of satire, in Mr. Gunn. He is all the time in grim earnest. His writing is taut and tense, and there is no relaxation from the high note of human passion and natural portent. The scene is set in a fishing village on the Caithness coast. The tale is told from the point of view of a sensitive but robust boy of 13 years of age. The father and the mother, the sons, daughters and neighbors are like legendary figures moving under elemental influences of sea and sky and wind. The love motif which is woven into it is fierce and passionate, with the romantic fierceness of a Brontë story. The language is crisp and tangy, and serves its purpose, whether in giving a picture of "the mother," or of the boy who "was tall for his age but thin, and could if necessary twist his legs like a tailor," or of the sea itself, which in its quiet moods or its cruel—especially its "ravening" or "uncaring" moods—dominates the story. Undoubtedly a book of singular force and high tension.

I wish that Mr. Mann had some of Mr. Gunn's power of concentrating the interest. His narrative runs on loquaciously from one episode to another as if the whole of time were available for considering the comic picture of an old gentleman mismanaging his shop or a little girl sucking an aniseed ball. He certainly imposes no strain on our intellects, and is careful to leave nothing to our imagination; but he has chosen a theme which always appeals to the many—that of a boy starting life with nothing in a mean street, and working his way by industry and cheek to a fortune and a happy marriage. Mr. Mann's master is obviously Dickens. He strains after Dickensian characters and Dickensian effects, with more than the Dickensian garrulity.

There need be no end to these facetious chapters from "real life," written according to recipe. But it would be impossible to imagine a more good-tempered book, and there is no reason why it should not have many thousands of readers.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

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THE HOME FORUM

Contemporary News—Three Hundred Years Ago

MUCH has been said, and can be said with justice, against newspapers. Yet there can be no doubt that they enlarge our view, enabling us to realize that we are portions of one great process of development. Coming out daily, as they do, they are like clocks which tell us how time is moving and what is happening in it. And one reason why we do not realize the past as we do the present is that we have no newspapers of the past, to make us recognize that time, even then, did not proceed by gigantic kangaroo-leaps. We read in our histories that Edward III made war on France, and in the next sentence that the Battle of Crécy was fought. It escapes our notice that eight whole years have passed in the interval between these two sentences. As a result, we hardly think of Edward III and his people as men at all. They start up before us, flash for a single moment, and are gone.

To understand the past, then, we must try to take it day by day. In fact, we must imagine that we are reading a newspaper of the time. Could we get hold of such a newspaper, it would be often far more exciting than one of today, even though it might omit the "latest sporting news" and contain no "stop-press." For as a rule, in early days, things were much less stable than now; vicissitudes of fortune were more startling and more common, expectation more often falsified. Existence had more zest when a new continent might be discovered any year. Romance may, as Kipling says, "bring in the Nine-fifteen"; but it is more likely to attend Drake's "Golden Hind." Civilization has many advantages, but it tends to make things uniform and monotonous.

The newspaper, even in its early form as a broadsheet or a letter, is comparatively new; and we cannot dig out of the past such a daily register as I have described. But Dr. G. B. Harrison has given us in his Second Elizabethan Journal something very like it for the later years of Queen Elizabeth; a sort of Times or World, dealing not with what happened yesterday, but with what happened three hundred years ago as if it had happened yesterday. I can conceive of few things more delightful than for you to take it up daily at your breakfast table as you take up your Times, and read each entry with the idea that what you read there is "contemporary" news. Fancy reading that Mr. William Shakespeare is just bringing out a new comedy, called "Love's Labor's Lost" or "The Merchant of Venice"! Or that Mr. George Chapman is publishing a continuation of the late Mr. Marlowe's "Hero and Leander"! "I really must buy that book of Mr. Langham's," you say; "it teaches that a fig tied to a bull will make it tame though he be never so wild. The only difficulty is to get the fig on. I don't think I will do the tying myself. I see, too, that Mr. Langham says milfoil makes the hair curl, and walnut or marigold makes it yellow. I must remember that."

Queen Bess's time had no wireless, no Relativity, no airplanes; but it had plenty of adventures and wonders to supply sensational headlines. We have our election rowdies; but the York election of 1597, in which Sir John Savile, finding the law too impartial, tried intimidation, might "give points" to Eatanswill itself. As in the city of Diana of the Ephesians, the mob by the space of two hours shrieked out "Stanhope and Hoby," "Savile and Fairfax," and, as at Ephesus, the more part knew not why they were gathered together. Unauthorized voters gave in their suffrages by hundreds; but there was no doubt that Hoby was the lawful victor. Seeing this, Sir John, mounted on horseback and at the head of a body of furious supporters, threatened the sheriff with personal violence; and the unhappy official, in defiance of arithmetic, declared him duly elected burgess for York. "I hope," you say as you read, "that Sir John will get his deserts"; and a few days later the faithful Journal reports that the Council, having heard of his behavior, has ordered the Archbishop to punish him with imprisonment.

A newspaper is nothing if not various. Jostling the accounts of York elections and of riots at Oxford comes a notice of Mr. Peter Bales's "Brachygraphy," or System of Shorthand, in which words are expressed by single letters. Useful enough, if you can only read it. A little later, we come across an account of Francis Meres's "God's Arithmetic": a work likely to meet with your children's approval. Addition and multiplication, says Mr. Meres, being done from the right, are of God; "subtraction" and division, being done from the left, are of the devil.

Justice, indeed, was often summary in those days. Trials were short and swift with extreme punishments amazingly common.

There were more crimes then even than now. "Clipping" was common, as coins were not milled. To clip a ten-shilling note would hardly be a lucrative trade. For other reasons we have ceased to consider actors criminals; but in Elizabeth's time few professions were more dangerous than that of the player, unless his company was under the protection of some powerful nobleman. According to the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, the theaters were the resort of "vagrants, masterless men, horse-stealers, cozeners, and cony-catchers"; and repeated efforts were made to shut them up or pull them down. There can be no doubt that the character of many of the plays was such as in great measure to justify these censures.

None the less, there was much that was good in the country, and not least in London itself. In 1598 appeared Stow's famous Description of London, a work full of research and knowledge. After setting down everything, good or bad, with absolute impartiality, Stow summed up with a deserved eulogy. "It is," he says, "an ornament to the realm, and spreadeth the honor of our country far abroad. It relieveth plentifully and with good policy not only her own poor people (a thing which scarcely any other town or shire doth) but also the poor that from each quarter of the realm do flock unto it, and it imparteth liberally to the necessity of the universities." And finally, "No where else be men taxed so near their just value as in London."

Despite, then, all to the contrary, there was much that was good. We may agree with Bacon when he said that he wished things to continue. "I would be sorry to see within this kingdom what happened to Troy, and that in England, instead of a town full of people, nought were to be seen but green fields, a shepherd and a dog."

E. E. K.

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The Teche Country

Among the many stories of an exiled people, wandering far to seek the protection of a beloved flag, none is more moving than that of the French Acadians, who, in the latter eighteenth century, were compelled to flee their home in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia. Loyal to France and their King, the more so perhaps because of the suffering they must endure for their loyalty—they bore incredible hardships on their long voyage down the Atlantic seacoast and up the Mississippi River to that other French possession, named for their King, Louisiana. They did not rest until they reached the banks of the Bayou Teche, largest and most beautiful of bayous, and there in all thanksgiving they took charge of the lands allotted them.

In all the possessions of the States there is probably no more ideally lovely country. How like a promise of blessing fulfilled this garden country of the Teche seemed to them, we can imagine only on seeing it ourselves. Giant live oaks spread enormous sheltering branches over the bayous, and from them hang natural garlands of silvery Spanish moss. In contrast to their massive strength are the wild azaleas, creamy magnolias, camellia japonicas and innumerable delicate tropical flowers, springing up in profusion. The azaleas of the Teche country, in fact, are so famous that many make a journey to the Evangeline country expressly to see them.

In three shades they are to be found, great feathery bushes of them, a soft pink, a lavender-orchid and a rich purple. In the gardens of the Teche country they are seen flowering against the immaculate white of a plantation house, or beside the glossy foliage of a magnolia or camellia japonica. Of trees, too, there are many not known in the North—the camphor tree with green leaves shading to russet, china trees with little brown balls like cherries swinging from them, and, of course, palm and banana trees. Here also grow in the rich black soil every variety of grain, vine, fruit and vegetable requisite to feed man. In fact, it is the boast of Louisiana that of all the states in the Union it alone has all the natural resources to care for its people.

In this Teche country were and are vast fields of sugar cane, cotton and corn. Along the banks of the bayous were built, as the years went on, magnificent plantation homes in the manner of the Greek revival. For the most part these were built by French subjects, who had emigrated from France in order to seek a fortune in this fabled land of plenty. The Acadians, too, built sturdy farmhouses, tilled the soil and reaped substantial harvests. There are still, beside the crops of cotton, corn and sugar, those of oats, soy beans, cabbages, sweet potatoes, and all the usual produce of truck farms.

The traditions and the tongue of the Acadian settlers have been preserved with remarkable tenacity, although in many communities the language has slipped into a patois, termed "Gumbo French" by the descendants of the immigrants from France. In Lafayette, St. Landry and St. Martinville parishes one hears more French than English on the streets and in the shops. In the town of St. Martinville still stands the oak beneath whose branches Evangeline—whose real name was Emmaline La Biche—met her long lost lover, Gabriel. The true story is that she met him, after her long voyage down the coast from South Carolina, where a boatload of the exiles were marooned for a long period, only to learn that he was betrothed to another. The Acadians still cherish this and other romantic tales of their exodus. Characteristic of this part of the country are Bayou Ballads, composed and sung by the natives to the accompaniment of guitars, violins and accordions. They are spirited and graphic, and one thinks of their being sung in spring twilights along the banks of the meandering Teche.

We can easily imagine, after the briefest survey of this luxuriant and tropical country, how like an ideal garden it must have appeared to those early Acadians, accustomed as they were to the rigors of life on a northern seacoast. Even though occasionally they must have longed for that land of their childhood, it is proved by the present-day fruits of their labor, as handed down to their descendants, that for them the Teche country remained ever a promised land.

The Garden

Anna and Mary and I, James, we waked
That morning, very early, before the light;
And slipped out of the house to gather flowers;
But the grass was still wet with dew.
We picked the lilies growing at our feet
While the dawn came. And as it came
The birds began to sing—quite gently first
Among the apple blossoms. Mary and I went
Hand in hand, with Anna trailing
A little in the rear. We had forgot
Our home, it was so beautiful out there on the hills.
But Anna cried to pull some larger flowers;
And still the birds sang softly in the dawn.
And so we came, a little trail of children,
To the brook and passed, I know not how;
Until we reached the garden. There we were
And the flowers were around us. Lilies,
Marigolds—and all we knew or thought of;
The birds sang now as if their little hearts
Would almost burst with joy. A soft breeze
Bent the tree branches lower, and the dew
Fled from the grass. I seem to see us now;
Anna, her arms filled with lilies; Mary,
Stopped to listen to the birds; and I,
Caught with the colors of the eastern sky;
And so we were. The path was narrow there;
We saw him come before he saw us. There was a light
About him and a glory, so that the sky
Paled; and Anna dropped her flowers
Before him on the path and caught his robe;
And Mary turned, turned from the birds and knelt
Beside him; I, I stood just where I was
And looked into his eyes.
He gathered Anna in his arm, and Mary
Clasped his knees while he laid his hand upon my head.
The light was all gone save his light; and the songs
Were all stopped save the music of his voice.
"Children," he said, and blessed and took us one by one
Into his arms and kissed us. Then he went;
And the birds sang again; and the east flared
Into day. But we turned and followed him. We saw
Him go a long way off; and we were far behind.
And then we found we were on the way home;
Mother was there, waiting and asking:—
"Children, where have you been?" Anna lifted
One lily in her hand, the only one of all her load
Left to her now, and gave it. And Mother looked at it
So strangely and was silent; kissed us all;
And we went in with her and the door shut.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Hans Christian Andersen

SOMEONE, in a moment of enthusiasm, characterized Hans Christian Andersen as the true Wizard of the North. It is questionable if Hans would have accepted such a title. It had already been conferred on Sir Walter Scott, and Hans loved Scott. Indeed, so fond was he of the prince of border ballads that he wrote the text of an opera on "The Bride of Lammermoor" and based another on "Kenilworth." But Hans was never destined to be a writer of operas. His labors in that field brought the critics down upon him. So he drifted, after a precarious existence as poet, novelist, traveler and dramatist, into the writing of tales for children.

It was as a writer of tales that he warmed the heart of Dickens, who became one of his great admirers. The admiration was mutual. Andersen dedicated a volume of his stories to his English friend. Dickens in acknowledging the honor, wrote: "Your book made my Christmas hearth very happy. We are all enchanted by it. The little boy, the old man and the tin soldier are especially my favorites. I have repeatedly read that story, and read it with the most unspeakable pleasure. I was a few days ago at Edinburgh, where I saw some of your friends, who talked much about you. Come again to England soon. But whatever you do, do not stop writing, because we cannot bear to lose a single one of your thoughts. They are too true and simply beautiful to be kept safe only in your own head."

From then onward Andersen's tales have found a widening circle of readers. Nor is this a cause of surprise. For, in true artistic fashion, his tales bring beauty, sweetness, kindness and joy out of the most unpromising objects. Nothing is too trivial for his pen: the Tin Soldier made out of a spoon; the Daisy, the Storks, the Red Shoes, the Buckwheat, the Beetle, the Toad, the Fir Tree. What more enjoyable than to embark on the adventure which befell the tree that failed to rejoice in its vigor and youth and wanted to be the tallest tree in the wood! The fire in many a home has burned low while adult, as well as child, has followed the journey of this tree from its sylvan surroundings to the land of utility and unsatisfied aspiration.

Like other authors of his times, Hans drew heavily upon his home for material. In two different aspects he has drawn the character of his mother, in "The Improvisator" and in "Only a Fiddler." The little cottage where he lived in Odense, still in a good state of preservation, is easy to find in "The Snow Queen." In that story, as Hans himself has said, the garden, which was reached by means of a ladder out to the roof, still blooms. And who can tell the extent to which the puppets and the theater his father fashioned in that humble dwelling inspired Hans' pen?

Hans was not a sociable boy. He played much alone And few of his commentators can escape the conclusion that some of the most touching passages in the "Ugly Duckling" are associated with his boyhood. Never did he feel completely at home among playmates of his own age. Rather he found diversion listening to strange stories and plays which his father told or read to him; or in toys which, enlivened by his imagation, became things of lasting interest. It is not strange then that he took to the theater in his youth.

As a story teller for children, Hans stands unexcelled. He wrote as he would speak. He told his tales in simple language, always with the conviction that he would reach the child heart in no other way. Yet his tales were not exclusively written for little ones. He meant them to be read and enjoyed by adults too, and when the authorities in his native land erected a statue in his honor, showing him with a group of children beside him, he protested that it was not representative enough, and that it should include adults too.

In his ability to interest men and women as well as children lies the secret of his popularity. Although the majority of his admirers may be found among children, he numbers also hosts of admirers in every walk in life, for the children of today are the grown-ups of tomorrow, and with every generation since his day there have lingered sweet memories of Hans Andersen's tales. Once, he paid a high tribute to "The Swedish Nightingale" after he had come to appreciate her beautiful voice. "No books, no men have had a better or a more ennobling influence on me . . . than Jenny Lind." Many people would gladly pay the same tribute to Hans.

First View of the Sea Through Pines

Again I was riding with my father into the country. I grew tired of watching the sand flow back into the paths our wheels made. I looked up from the turning wheels, and I saw with great surprise that everything around me but the sky was turning and turning. The pines by the side of the road rushed backwards, but the pines far off from the road were stealthily coming along with us as we rode. On both sides the trees were marching in great circles. The near trees ran back, the far trees ran forward. The farthest traveled ahead as quickly as we. I saw that we should never be clear of them. I felt like singing to know that those tall wonders could move, after all. I believe I did sing, too. Those things you believe to be one sort of thing would probably surprise you some day and turn out matters to wonder about and quite different, if you looked at them long enough and crept up on them unawares. They would turn out to be companions, too close to talk with people about. I did not tell my father what I had seen. He only knew that I sat up suddenly very straight for some reason he would never understand and smiled to myself. It is the moving pines I have to praise for that. . . .

The sight of water through the trees. . . . Once again I rode with my father. We went down hill, and the trees were thick ahead. But I began to see patches of light between them. Patches of luminous mystery and islands of light. I asked my father what they were. He told me it was the sea. I wondered about his answer until I suddenly saw a hill that reached above all the trees I had been gazing through to the very sky everywhere and everywhere straight as a bowstring. Over everything in the world rose that tremendous mountain, and boats with sails were climbing up it out of sight. Islands clung to the sides of it, but the mountain that was all blue and calm minded them not at all; it went up and was still. It would always be behind things when you thought about them and looked at them long enough. It would be there when I and the trees and my father were far away. Great birds would be trying to go over it, but it would never allow them. For on the other side was something too holy for any bird or ship or island to know about. Something that people would never soil with their hands. Something to snow all the years with wings. And it was the sea above the trees I can praise for that.—ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN, in "An Attic Room."

Unser Vater-Mutter Gott

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ZWEIFELLOS glauben viele, daß sie durch Abstammung und menschliche Beeinflussung mehr oder weniger behindert seien. Mangel an rechter Führung in der Kindheit—zu harte Strenge einerseits oder zu große Milde andererseits, übertriebene Zuneigung oder fast völlige Vernachlässigung—kann einem Menschen seinen Stempel aufgedrückt haben. Wie viele glauben schließlich, daß in dieser Hinsicht mehr gegen sie gesündigt wurde, als sie sündigen! Und im tiefsten Herzen haben sie zuweilen den Stoßseufzer Steerforths wiederholt, der zum jungen David Copperfield sagte: „David, ich wünsche, ich hätte in den letzten 20 Jahren einen verständigen Vater gehabt!"

Es kann nicht geleugnet werden, daß wenig Vermächtnisse wünschenswerter sind als eine weise elterliche Erziehung; und mancher kann beim Rückblick die Lauterkeit seines Charakters und seinen Erfolg im Leben in großem Maße solch frühzeitigem Einfluß zuschreiben. Mangel hieran braucht sich jedoch nicht als unheilbarer Fehler zu erweisen. Elterliche Vernachlässigung oder gar grausames Imstichlassen in der Kindheit braucht unser späteres Leben nicht zu trüben, was schon der Psalmist erkannte, als er schrieb: „Denn mein Vater und meine Mutter verlassen mich; aber der Herr nimmt mich auf".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als den Vater-Mutter des wirklichen, geistigen Menschen und bringt uns dadurch die holdselige Gewißheit, daß die göttliche Weisheit, die göttliche Führung und der göttliche Schutz immer gegenwärtig und uns immer zugänglich sind. Wer sehnt sich nicht aus tiefstem Herzen nach diesen Dingen, ob er sich dessen bewußt ist oder nicht? Wessen Leben gestaltet sich nicht froher bei dem Gedanken, daß die liebreichste elterliche Fürsorge ihn fortwährend umgibt? Welches Herz würde durch eine solche Erkenntnis nicht getröstet?

Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 332 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Vater-Mutter ist der Name für die Gottheit, der ihr zärtliches Verhältnis zu ihrer geistigen Schöpfung andeutet". Der erste Schritt, um in den Genuß dieser wahren elterlichen Fürsorge zu kommen, ist also die Erkenntnis, daß Gottes Schöpfung geistig ist, und daß der Mensch als der Sprößling des Geistes des makellosen Wesens seines göttlichen Prinzips teilhaftig ist und es widerspiegelt. Sobald man diese Tatsache versteht, wird man von jedem hindernden Zustande frei, der menschlicher Geburt oder Abstammung zuzuschreiben ist: von dem falschen sogenannten Gesetz der Vererbung körperlicher oder anderer Unfähigkeiten, von ungünstigen Einflüssen in der Kindheit, überhaupt von jeder fleischlichen Knechtschaft. Man kann heute von neuem geboren werden. Welch herrlicher Gedanke! Wie hoffnungsvoll, wie tröstlich und anspornend! Heute können wir mit der unglücklichen Vergangenheit aufräumen, selbst wenn wir unter den anscheinend widrigsten Umständen ins menschliche Leben gekommen sind, und durch ein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkennen lernen, daß wir jetzt Kinder Gottes, Kinder der ewigen, schöpferischen Liebe sind.

Wenn diese erhabene Tatsache dem menschlichen Bewußtsein aufdämmert, bringt es die wechselbezügliche Tatsache mit sich, daß man sich nicht mehr mit dem knechtenden Weltlichen wesenseins zu erklären braucht. Tatsächlich weiß man erst, was Freiheit bedeutet, wenn man anfängt, sein wahres Erbe, seinen wirklichen Stand als Sohn Gottes zu beanspruchen. Unerfreuliche elterliche oder vorelterliche Einflüsse, die Rassen-, Glaubens- und Nationalitätenfrage, der Umstand, daß man durch Geburt in eine höhere oder niedere Gesellschaftsschicht kommt—alles, was in diesen Dingen unerwünscht ist, kann in dem Maße überwunden werden, wie man sein wirkliches, geistiges Wesen versteht. Denn „ist jemand in Christo, so ist er", wie der Apostel Paulus schreibt, „eine neue Kreatur; das Alte ist vergangen, siehe, es ist alles neu geworden!"

Die geistige Auslegung des Gebets des Herrn auf Seite 16 und 17 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch beginnt: „Unser Vater-Mutter Gott, all-harmonisch". Ein aufrichtiges und verständiges Erwägen dieser Worte macht einen geistig empfänglich. Man hat dadurch die wahre Verwandtschaft mit der schöpferischen Liebe anerkannt und angenommen. Unser Vater-Mutter Gott fordert von uns, daß wir alle die Wahrheit unserer wirklichen, geistigen Selbstheit erkennen und daran festhalten. Dann können wir beginnen, ernstlich und gewissenhaft den entsprechenden Forderungen im Leben gerecht zu werden. Ist Liebe die Triebfeder, so gibt es hierin auch nichts unüberwindlich Schwieriges. Der wahren kindlichen Liebe fällt nichts schwer. Gehorsam und Ehrerbietung kommen unwillkürlich zum Ausdruck, man freut sich täglich über gegenseitiges Verstehen, und das Herz stimmt in die Worte des beliebten Liedes ein:

„In dir, du milder Geist der Wahrheit,
Sein Leben findet Gottes Kind".

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Forsythia

I see it spilling down the walls—
Gray garden walls today,
And oh I see it trailing low
Where little children play.

It falls in golden cataracts
In dooryards old and bare,
And lays its fragrant lengths along
A crumbling wayside stair.

It comes, a lovely messenger—
A prophet bearing good,
Whose signal wakes the choristers
Of thicket, field and wood.

It gives the sunshine's guarded smile
A sunny smile again,
And spreads a happy wonderment
Upon the world of men.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Our Father-Mother God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOUBTLESS there are many who feel that they are more or less hampered by the questions of human parentage and influence. Lack of proper guidance in childhood—too harsh a code on the one hand or too great leniency on the other, overweening affectation or almost entire neglect—may claim to have left its mark upon the individual. How many there are who in this respect have come to regard themselves as more sinned against than sinning, and who in the secret of their own hearts have sometime echoed the cry of Steerforth when he said to the youthful David Copperfield, "David, I wish . . . I had had a judicious father these last twenty years!"

Undeniably, few legacies are more desirable than wise parental training; and many a one, looking back, can in large measure attribute his integrity of character and success in life to such early influence. Lack of these, however, need not prove an irremediable deficiency. Parental neglect need not mar one's after life, nor even cruel abandonment in infancy—a fact which the Psalmist recognized when he wrote, "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

By revealing God as the Father-Mother of the real, spiritual man, Christian Science brings the sweet assurance that divine wisdom, guidance, and protection are ever at hand and always available. Who is there that does not yearn for these things from the depth of his being, whether he is aware of the fact or not? Who would not find his life gladdened by the remembrance that the most tender parental care continually enfolded him? Where is the heart that would not be comforted by such a realization?

On page 332 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation." The first step, therefore, toward the enjoyment of this true parental care is the recognition that God's creation is spiritual, and that man as the offspring of Spirit partakes of and reflects the immaculate nature of his divine Principle. An apprehension of this fact immediately begins to release one from every hampering condition contingent upon human birth and parentage, from the false so-called law of inherited disabilities, physical or otherwise, of unideal influences in childhood; indeed, of any fleshly bondage. Today one may be born again—what a thought this is! How full of hope, comfort, and inspiration! Today the unhappy past, even though it may include the claim of a most unpropitious entrance into the arena of human affairs, can be canceled, and through an understanding of Christian Science one may learn that now is he a son of God, a child of eternal, creative Love.

As this sublime fact dawns upon human consciousness, there comes with it a correlated fact, that there is no longer any need to identify oneself with the enslavement of materiality. Indeed, one does not know what freedom means until he begins to claim his true inheritance, his real status as a son of God. Unideal human parentage or ancestry, the question of race, creed, nationality, or birth into what is known as the higher or lower strata of society—all that is undesirable in these things may be overcome as one understands his real, spiritual nature; for, as the Apostle Paul writes, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

The spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, given on pages 16 and 17 of the Christian Science textbook, begins, *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious."* A sincere and intelligent consideration of these words places one in a condition of spiritual receptivity. The true relationship with creative Love has been acknowledged and accepted. This is what our Father-Mother God requires of us—that each one shall recognize and hold to the truth of his real, spiritual selfhood. Then one can begin earnestly and conscientiously to live up to its requirements. Nor is there anything insuperably difficult about this when love is the incentive. Nothing is hard to true filial affection. Obedience and reverence are spontaneously expressed, and mutual understanding becomes a daily delight, while the heart sings in the words of a well-loved hymn,

"In Thee, O Spirit, true and tender,
I find my Life as God's own child."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston Massachusetts, Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Unreality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS WIN OPENING GAME

Take Lead in Final Series for the Stanley Cup—16,000 Watch Contest

STANLEY CUP SERIES

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Canadiens	1	0	2	1
Chicago	0	1	1	2

(Three out of five games.)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 4 — Montreal's flying Canadiens outskated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in the first of a five-game series for the Stanley Cup here last night. The second game is to be played Sunday night, and then the scene shifts to Montreal for the remaining games.

Some 16,000 saw the Montreal sextet take the first step in defense of the trophy. Howie Morenz flashed up and down the ice with a speed and skill that thrilled the crowd, and although he did not score he bore down on the net time after time for short shots and set the offensive pace for his team mates.

George Mantha scored the first goal for the visitors after four minutes of the opening period. He took a pass from Gagnon and pushed it past Gardiner, Chicago goalie. Montreal got its second goal before Chicago counted, Pete Lepine skating in unasissted to score after two minutes of the third period.

On a pass, Gottselig-Couture, Ripley scored Chicago's only goal after eight minutes. Gardiner made 34 stops, compared to 27 for Hainsworth.

CANADIENS	CHICAGO
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, March, Couture, Ingram
Lepine, Morenz, Rivers, c	c, Cook, Ripley, Somers
Wasnie, Gagnon, Larochelle, rw	lw, Adams, Romnes, Arbour
Burke, ld	rd, Wentworth, Graham
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	ld, Abel, Bostrom
Hainsworth, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 2, Chicago 1. Goals—G. Mantha and Lepine for Montreal; Ripley for Chicago. Assists—Gagnon for Montreal, Gottselig and Couture for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

New Five-Man Team Leader in A. B. C.

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

Palace Recreations, Detroit	2962
Michigan Recreations, Detroit	2944
Barry Electrics, Irvington	2942
J. William Thorsons, Chicago	2938
Parkway Recreations, Brooklyn	2936
Hoffman Tires, Cleveland	2928
Behringers, Buffalo	2926
Phil Smidts & Sons, Hammond, Ind.	2892
Coca-Colas, Defiance, O.	2889
Schlitz Brews, Milwaukee	2873

TWO-MAN EVENT

Charles Reilly-Edward Rafferty, Philadelphia	1316
Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1287
D. S. Reisser-L. L. Fritcher, Detroit	1275
Raymond Schultz-Charles Long, Buffalo	1273
William Roche-Stephen Baloc, Toledo	1271
Carl Sexauer-Harold Scharlo, Canton	1265
E. C. Oates-A. A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1260
Patrick Downing-Cecil Walker, Toronto	1255
William Witt-Martin Murzinski, Elizabeth	1251
John Fehr-Frank Morris, Indianapolis	1247

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clack, Erie	712
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Sidney Sherman, Toledo	708
Robert Williamson, Chicago	703
L. C. Strouse, Chicago	694
Anthony Novak, Detroit	693
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	690
Major Tyser, Rochester	690
S. K. Kenny, St. Louis	689
E. W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	686

ALL EVENTS

Michael Mauser, Youngstown	1966
Jesse Young, Minneapolis	1921
Paul J. Day, Louisville	1918
Jerome Williams, Syracuse	1915
Edwin W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	1899
H. C. Kaad, Chicago	1895
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	1892
Louis O. Haake, Chicago	1888
Walter Munn, Newark	1883
Sidney Sherman, Toledo	1879

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4—Scoring games of 915, 1061 and 986, Palace Recreations crashed through to the lead in the main division of the American Bowling Congress tourney late last night with a total of 2962. The Detroit five, which recently won the Michgian State tournament, outscored their townsfellows, Michigan Recreations, by a margin of 18 pins.

Only one other upset occured on the day's card. The waning hopes of Buffalo sport fans to witness local bowlers dominating high position in the four divisions of the tourney, now but two days from the close, were somewhat elevated when Raymond Schultz and Charles Long rolled into fourth place in the two-man event with a 1273 total.

Sixty-four of the country's greatest pin groups will assault the new maples tonight in an effort to dethrone the new leaders. The tourney will be concluded Monday, with the team event finishing Sunday night.

Tonight's squads easily furnish the outstanding program of the tourney and one of the greatest ever scheduled in A. B. C. competition. Four of Chicago's greatest teams, Bowlers' Journals, Kankakee Steamers, Baby Ruths and Quaker Oats, are carded with Wooster Lamberts. St. Louis, and a number of Cleveland's, Milwaukee's and Dayton's best fives.

Should the 2962 total, now topping the standing, remain high until the finish, it will be the lowest total to take an A. B. C. championship in 15 years. A new leader, however, is expected tonight.

ARGENTINA LEADS, 2 TO 0

BUENOS AIRES, April 4 (AP)—Argentina's Davis Cup tennis team took a commanding lead yesterday over Uruguay, 2 matches to 0, in the second round of play in the South American zone. Both victories were achieved in straight sets. Lucilo del Castillo defeated Juan da Silva 6—1, 6—2, 6—0 and Ronaldo Boyd defeated Eduardo Stanham 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. The winner of the Argentina-Uruguay play will go to Santiago April 19 to play the Chilean team in the final of the South American zone. The winner of that match will play the winner in the North American zone, which includes Canada, Mexico and the United States. Argentina won its first round play with Paraguay, 5 matches to 0. Uruguay and Chile both had first round byes, Brazil having withdrawn from the competition.

CUBS RELEASE JESS PETTY

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP)—Jess Petty, veteran left-handed pitcher, was released outright yesterday by the Chicago Cubs to the Los Angeles club. Petty, who pitched for Brooklyn and Pittsburgh in the National League, was bought by the Cubs last season from the Newark club of the International League.

M. I. T. ELECTS ERICSON

Erie A. Ericson '32 of Norfolk, Conn., has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnastic team for next season.

SPORTS BRITISH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE BOAT-RACE CROWD, AND WHY

AS THE press launch came throbbing back through the oily-looking water to Putney, between drab river banks on which a record crowd was melting away with record rapidity, one could hardly help marveling that 1,000,000 people, more or less, should consider it worth while each year to attend that most British of British institutions, the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. Apart from the pull of sentiment, there is really little reason why the vast majority of them should be there, for only a small percentage have the remotest connection, educational or otherwise, with either university, or can claim sufficient knowledge of the intricate art of oarsmanship to make contemplation of the crews other than an æsthetic and extremely brief pleasure.

It is, indeed, much easier to see reasons why the crowd should not go there, for, of the heterogeneous multitudes who would rather miss their lunch than miss the race, none but a select few are privileged to follow in the wake of the crews, and the rest have to be content with a fleeting glimpse of the shells, supplemented by such ocular information as can be derived from signals hoisted at various points. The interest of the Thames rowing community, peering through binoculars from the boathouse verandas and listening to the radiocast reports jerked into the ether while the battle is in progress, is comprehensible, but the compensation of the other 998,000 (or whatever the figure may be) for a tedious wait on the wind-swept towpath is a fleeting glimpse of the shells 100 yards away, with maybe a long space of daylight between them.

No, taken by and large, the boat-race crowd, festooned round everything that offers a colgn de vantage, must confess that it has very few selfish reasons for its existence. It is scarcely concerned with the rowing; it is not, at other times of the year interested in university affairs; it has no guarantee that the free show will provide a thrill in actual fact; it sees an infinitesimal part of the struggle; it does not know the official result until it purchases the special editions of the evening newspapers; and, in these sophisticated days it does not get any fun worth talking about from the itinerant vendors of a wide range of commodities or the few "side shows" presented, in steadily decreasing numbers, along the towpath.

Many Changes in Last Hundred Years

The passage of over 100 years has brought many changes to boat race, crews, boats, oars, surroundings and spectators, but the lay public is so intuitively "tuned in" to the traditions of the contest, as a race of the finest amateur type, with no prize other than victory, that, when the fall of the umpire's flag at the start sends a 20-minute cheer to the sky—a cheer without counterpart in any other realm of sport—there are always huge throngs on the far from picturesque course, gesticulating, shouting and revealing, in their personal adornment and vociferous exhortations, an astonishingly rabid degree of unexplained, and probably inexplicable, partisanship.

Needless to say, interest in the proceedings is not confined to a paltry 1,000,000 people. The radiocast messages from the British Broadcasting Corporation's launch carry the spell of the grim duel into homes all over the country and into homes in many distant countries. Just before the race this year, the B. B. C. received a communication from a gentleman in the middle of the Sudan, who besought the wireless commentators not to drop their voices at the end of each sentence.

What is the secret of this amazing popularity? Possibly it is that Englishmen have at heart a great admiration for people who do things without reward. The sentiment explains the respect in which the old unpaid members of Parliament were held, and accounts for the esteem enjoyed by those wealthy country gentlemen who voluntarily give their services as local magistrates. It may well be that, if the boat-race crowd could be interrogated, and knew enough of its own feelings to respond to interrogation, the confession would be extracted that the chief factor in the irresistible appeal of the race is the knowledge that, in an age when sport tends more and more toward commercialization, there is something refreshing about the notion of 16 young men enduring the utmost rigors of training for an event which, rooted deep in tradition, does not carry with its winning a cup, a medal, a prize of any sort, or (except in a few cases) any special personal distinction apart from the success of the crew as a crew.

Genuineness of Race That Appeals

It is the genuineness of the thing which appeals. And the thousands, representing a cross-section cut through the social strata of a nation, go back to their homes, happy in the knowledge (which they would never explain this way) that they have assisted at the solemnization of a festival not so much in honor of Oxford and Cambridge as of the essential sport symbolized by the race. A worthy Oxford professor once observed that "the boat race and the cricket match are the anchors of the universities in the heart of the English people," and each succeeding year gives added point to this remark. Possibly "English" is hardly the correct word though, since the sportsmen of many nations wait expectantly for the brief message that will settle an important question for 12 months.

In view of Oxford's dismal experience of losing the last eight races, there has been a certain amount of loose talk about throwing the boat race open to crews from other universities. If this were to be done, one would anticipate something in the nature of a national protest, for, although spectators may arrive nowadays in motor vehicles instead of clattering horse coaches, and they may even fly over the course (as hundreds did this year), the boat race belongs, sentimentally, almost as much to the boat-race crowd as to Oxford and Cambridge.

International Olympic Village

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP)—An international village, a modern boom town not unlike those of California's gold rush days, will spring up here in the summer of 1932 for the tenth Olympic Games.

This plan, new to the cosmopolitan classic, was announced today by the organizing committee for the international contests. It will be the first time since the games of ancient Greece, when participants pitched their tents on the plains of Elis, that the athletes will be centrally housed, fed and entertained.

The town will be built a few miles west of Los Angeles proper, overlooking the Pacific Ocean and only a few minutes ride from the stadium where most of the contests will be held.

It will have a telephone exchange, post office and banking facilities. Some 3000 persons will live on the tract, about one-half mile square.

Women athletes will be housed, fed and entertained in the residence halls of the University of Southern California.

Each village residence will house four persons. Design of the streets will make the competitors feel at home. Spain, the Orient, Switzerland, Germany, France and other countries sending athletes will have architectural representation.

A special dining room will be constructed for teams of each country. Entertainment will include motion pictures in native tongue and music peculiar to each nation.

The village will disappear soon after the Olympics end Aug. 14.

CUTHBERT CAPTURES TORONTO MARATHON

TORONTO, April 4 (AP)—Johnny Cuthbert of Guelph yesterday won the fourth annual Toronto Marathon in the good time of 2h. 40m. 55s.

Frank Hughes of Hamilton, was second, Percy Dyer, Toronto veteran, third and D. Wilding, of Toronto, fourth.

Cuthbert stayed behind the fast pace of D. Kononen, Toronto Finn, to the 15-mile mark, where he went into the lead. His margin at the finish was one-quarter of a mile.

A 65-year-old Marathon runner, A. Monteverde of Mays Landing, N. J., shared the plaudits with the winner. Accompanied by his dog, Pal, Monteverde ran the entire distance of 26 miles over hard asphalt and cobblestones, and although he was the last to finish he was given a rousing reception and was awarded a special cup.

Two Detroit entries carried the United States banner up toward the front, but Buffalo's entries failed to finish among the prize winners. Donald McDonald of the Cadilac A. C., Detroit, finished seventh in 2h. 50m. 30s., and Elger Strom of the same club placed twelfth in 2h. 57m. 51s.

VIRGINIA VAN WIE VS. MAUREEN ORCUTT

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, for two years runner-up in the United States women's championship, will make her fifth attempt to win the North and South women's golf tournament, with the long-driving Maureen Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., as her opponent.

These two yesterday blasted their way through semifinal round matches to gain entrance to the championship round. Miss Van Wie broke down a lively bid from young Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., to win on the back nine, 3 and 2. Miss Orcutt also closed her match on the sixteenth green, defeating Mrs. O. S. Hill, of Kansas City, 4 and 2.

Five times in past years Miss Van Wie has approached the championship only to lose. For three years running, 1927-1929, she reached the finals, bowing once to Miss Hill and twice to Glenna Collett, the United States champion. Last year she went out in the semifinals. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, 4 and 2.

STANFORD'S RAGGED PLAY BRINGS DEFEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 4—Errors, walks, and generally ragged play cost Stanford University the third and deciding game of its annual series with University of Southern California here yesterday, 12 to 6. This defeat was a severe blow to Stanford's hopes of winning the 1931 California Intercollegiate Baseball League championship.

The visitors' big inning was the first, when two Stanford pitchers set a local record by walking in five runs for U. S. C. After E. V. Caddel '32 and J. L. Eddie '33 had accounted for these five Trojan tallies through their erratic pitching, J. V. Loomis '31 took the box for Stanford and stopped the opening inning route. U. S. C. scored one more run in the second, and two in the fourth, fifth and seventh to bring their total to 12, only two of these runs were earned. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Southern Calif...	5	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	12	9	2
Stanford	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	6	8	4

Batteries—Caddel, Eddie, Loomis, Milsap, Livermore and Miller; Sutherland, Gooch and Ward. Umpires—H. J. Renton and R. A. Earle. Time—2h. 32m.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atlanta (S. A.) 8, New York (A.) 2.
Boston (N.) 5, Brooklyn (N.) 3.
Philadelphia (N.) 7, Philadelphia (A.) 5.
Washington (A.) 5, Birmingham (S. A.) 3 (tie).
Chicago (A.) 6, Little Rock (S. A.) 2.
Cincinnati (N.) 10, Chattanooga (S. A.) 9.
Oakland (P. C. L.) 6, Detroit (A.) 1.
San Francisco (P. C. L.) 6, Pittsburgh (N.) 2.
Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 9, Chicago (N.) 2.

ANOTHER NEW WORLD'S MARK

Lake Shore A. C. Betters 300-Yard Medley Swimming Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 4—Another world's record, the 300-yard medley relay, was broken at the third night of the men's senior indoor swimming championship carnival of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Springing the biggest surprise of the meet, the Lake Shore A. C. captured the relay in 3m. 5.6s., which took 4s. from the 75-foot pool mark held by the Hollywood A. C. The latter team came in second and the New York A. C. third.

Walter Laufer, record breaker in past seasons, was chiefly responsible for the new relay mark. He swam his 100-yard crawl in the remarkable time of 51.7s. The team was second at the start, R. L. Hinch, swimming the 100-yard backstroke in 1m. 4.4s., and Donald Horn brought it up even with Hollywood by doing the breaststroke in 1m. 9.4s. F. E. Walton gave Hollywood the lead in the first leg by less than a yard. Horn was enough better than T. G. Blankenberg of Hollywood to give Laufer an even start in the final dash with Manuella Kalili. The latter missed his first turn and Laufer shot ahead and gradually widened the gap to two body lengths.

A. H. Schwartz of the Illinois A. C. became the first double winner of the meet by winning the 220-yard freestyle race in 2m. 16.1s. He did nearly a second better than that in the preliminaries. Schwartz won the 100-yard freestyle on the first day. Walter Spence, after swimming his forlorn test in the medley relay, came out and gave Schwartz a real battle. He came up from fourth in the last 50 yards to challenge Schwartz at the rope. The finish was so close that the spectators had to wait for the announcement to be satisfied who had won.

Manuella Kalili, swimming in the lane next to Schwartz, hung to him more than halfway and crowded him by taking a zig-zag course. Schwartz, however, finally outdistanced him, and Kalili finished third. A. R. Clapp of Stanford University, the national collegiate champion, in the event, representing Hollywood in this meet, swam a fast preliminary, but failed to place in the final. R. M. Ruddy of New York, Laufer and C. L. Crabbe of Southern California, were three stars eliminated in the trials.

New York A. C. maintained its leadership in team points by advancing to a total of 23; but the title defending Hollywood squad gained by climbing up to 17 points. Lake Shore A. C. now has 15 points, Illinois A. C. 10, University of Southern California 10, Los Angeles A. C. 3, University of Michigan 2. The summary:

MEN'S SENIOR INDOOR A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

220-Yard Freestyle — Won by A. H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C.; Walter Spence, New York A. C., second; Manuella Kalili, Hollywood A. C., third. Time—2m. 16.1s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Lake Shore A. C. (R. L. Hinch, Donald Horn and Walter Laufer); Hollywood A. C., second (F. E. Walton, T. G. Blankenberg and Manuella Kalili); New York A. C., third (Wallace Spence, Leonard Spence, and Walter Spence). Time—3m. 5.6s. (New world's record.)

Stanford Golfers Win Southern Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 4—Carding a 613 total for 144 holes, Stanford's four-man team captured the Pacific coast intercollegiate golf championship (southern division) here yesterday. University of Southern California with a total of 636, placed second; University of California with 639, third, and University of California at Los Angeles with 641, fourth. Each entrant played 36 holes.

Yesterday's play not only served to settle the 1931 team championship, but also to determine the eight qualifiers for the individual championship tournament scheduled for Saturday. Stanford qualified four men, U. S. C. two, and California two.

Malcolm MacNaughton '31, Stanford, led the qualifiers with rounds of 79, 72, for a low medal score of 151. Other qualifiers in order are: Stuart M. Hawley '33, Stanford, 153; Harry M. Eichelberger '33, Stanford, 154; Warner Edmonds Jr., '31, Stanford, 155; Herbert D. Schultz Jr. '33, California, 155; Stuart A. Heatley '31, California, 155; Winstin Fuller '31, U. S. C., 156; B. F. Lawson '32, U. S. C., 157.

PICK-UPS

WORD comes from Chicago that Jess Petty, the tall American and, more recently, National League pitching veteran who throws left and bats right, has been released outright to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League. Petty has been in organized baseball since 1916, when he pitched for San Antonio in the Texas League. The Cleveland Indians gave him a trial the same year and then sent him to New Orleans, a Southern Association club. From 1919 until 1924 he divided his time with Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Cleveland, seeming unable to remain in the big leagues. Brooklyn gave him his first trial in the National League in 1925 and he has been in that circuit ever since, except for a brief spell with the Newark Internationals. His best winning percentage was with Indianapolis in 1924, just before the Robins took him, when he won 29 games and lost 8. His earned run average was third in the National League in 1926.

Bob Worthington, the Boston Braves' young outfielder from Rochester, continues to lead the club in batting, which bears out Wilbert Robinson's statement that he is the best hitter on the team. Some believe that consistent stick work during the spring is likely to stop abruptly when the regular season starts. However, if Worthington's consistency continues, a place must be made for him among the leaders in the National League.

Bert Shotton's Phillies usually manage to lose plenty of ball games despite their tremendous batting power, but on Friday they gave an exhibition just the reverse. They opened the annual city series in Philadelphia against the champion Athletics and, although outhit 15 to 9, finished on the long end of a 7-to-5 score. Harold Elliott pitched effectively for the winners, who found the deliveries of Wahlberg and two recruits to their liking.

The Brooklyn Robins will be strong in reserve material this season, as is proved by the fact that Manager Robinson is finding it a difficult problem to cut down the size of his squad. He has about eight outfielders capable of staying in the majors for some time, but must dispose of at least two of them.

Allison Victor in Mid-Pacific Tennis

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Honolulu, T. H., April 4

WILMER L. ALLISON JR., Austin, Tex., won the singles championship of the second annual mid-Pacific tennis tournament here yesterday by defeating J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Sutter and Vines Beat Lott-Van Ryn

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 (AP)—The veteran doubles team of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia went down to a surprising defeat yesterday at the hands of Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., in the doubles finals of the New Orleans Country Club invitation tennis tournament.

While 1000 spectators sat astonished, the youngsters took the veterans 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3. Lott and Van Ryn fought with all their strategy to take the fifth set but could not cope with the terrific service and overhead kills of Vines and the steady support of Sutter.

The play of George Lott approached the superlative in the last three sets after a slow start, but Van Ryn failed to hold up his side of the court.

The result yesterday was one of the major upsets of the season, as Lott and Van Ryn had been selected to carry the American doubles colors in the French championship this spring and they were regarded as the best America had to offer in doubles.

Sutter and Vines started off with a driving play that won them the first and second sets by easy margins. In the third set Lott and Van Ryn apparently hit their stride and took the set 6—4, by breaking through Sutter's service. The veterans took the fourth set with the same score by getting through Vines' powerful delivery and made the match two-all.

In the final set, Lott and Van Ryn took the first game by again breaking Sutter's service, but Lott, who had lost only one previous service, dropped his serve in the second game. In the third game, Vines won his delivery, but Van Ryn lost his and the challengers took a lead which they never lost.

In the morning semifinals play, Lott and Van Ryn were extended to beat John A. Barr and L. James Quick of Dallas, Tex., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3. Sutter and Vines eliminated Dan Murray and Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans players, in the other semifinals in straight sets, 6—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Sutter and Van Ryn will play over today their semifinals singles match, which was stopped by darkness Thursday with the score two-all. The match will be played from scratch. The winner will meet George Lott in the singles finals Sunday afternoon. The summary:

NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated John A. Barr and L. James Quick, Dallas, Tex., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and H. Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Dan Murray and Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, 8—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round

Sutter and Vines defeated Lott and Van Ryn, 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Columbia 8, C. C. of Virginia 1.

United States Military Academy Captures Three-Weapon Title

West Point, Excluded in Saber, Manages to Score Enough Points to Capture Trophy—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Tie at Nine Points

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING THREE-WEAPON STANDING

Team	Foils	Epée	Saber	Tot.
West Point	5	6	0	11
Harvard	6	0	3	9
Yale	4	5	0	9
Princeton	2	3	4	9
Columbia	0	0	6	6
N. Y. U.	1	4	1	6
Annapolis	3	2	0	5
Cornell	0	0	5	5
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	2	2
M. I. T.	0	1	0	1

SABER TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	Bouts
Columbia	5	0	...
Cornell	3	2	15-5
Princeton	3	2	13-7
Harvard	2	3	...
City College	1	4	7-13
N. Y. University	1	4	4-16

FOILS TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	Bouts
Harvard	4	1	18
West Point	4	1	20
Yale	3	2	18
Annapolis	3	2	21
Princeton	1	4	...
N. Y. University	0	5	...

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 4—For the first time in the history of the 40 years of intercollegiate fencing a team won the first place in the team competition without qualifying in every authorized weapon. The cadet team of the United States Military Academy, though excluded in saber, scored 11 points to capture the three-weapon trophy, while Princeton, which was the leading team to qualify in three weapons, scored a total of nine points. Harvard, winning the foils team championship, also scored nine points, as did Yale, with second in épée and third in foils.

The Columbia team made a clean sweep in saber, with five victories and no defeats, while its captain, Haakon G. Gulbransen '31, also captured the individual title, after a fenceoff with Frederick A. Allis '32, Yale.

Harvard sprang a surprise by coming through victorious over the other teams in the foils, defeating Yale in the final strip, while the United States Naval Academy was defeating its fellow service school at the same time. This placed the cadets and the Cambridge team on even terms in strips won, with Harvard losing only 18 bouts against 20 lost by the cadets.

John F. Potter '32, Yale, for the second year in succession captured the individual fails championship. Richard C. Steere '31, United States Naval Academy, was second, with J. Dana Allen Jr. '31, a member of the champion team of Harvard, third.

Gustave M. Heiss '31 of the West Pointers, captured the épée individual title, as expected, when Rockwood Q. P. Chin '32, the little Japanese from Yale, was defeated by Steere of the Naval Academy, who was also second to Potter in the foils. Chin took second place after a fenceoff with Cristobal M. Martinez-Zorrilla '31 (Mexico City), the Cornell football player.

At the annual meeting held earlier in the day, John F. Potter '32, of Yale and Bidart, France, was elected president of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which governs the event, to replace Lon Hocker Jr. '31, Princeton. Jose C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, Cornell and Mexico City, is vice-president, replacing J. D. Allen '31, Harvard, while Charles Vincent Regis Wynne '32, U. S. M. A., replaces his fellow-cadet, C. J. Hauck Jr. '31, who has been the successful conductor of this tourney, as secretary-treasurer. The summaries:

SABER

Columbia defeated City College, 3 to 1; New York University, 4 to 0; Princeton, 3 to 2 (16—14); Harvard, 3 to 1; Cornell, 2 to 2 (17—18).

Cornell defeated New York University, 4 to 0; Princeton, 3 to 1; Harvard, 4 to 0.

Princeton defeated Harvard, 3 to 1; New York University, 4 to 0; City College, 3 to 1.

Harvard defeated City College, 3 to 1; New York University, 2 to 2 (17—13); City College defeated Cornell, 2 to 2 (18—17).

New York University defeated City College, 2 to 2 (15—14).

FOILS

Harvard defeated New York U., 6 to 3; Navy, 7 to 2; Princeton, 5 to 4; Yale, 5 to 4.

Army defeated Princeton, 6 to 3; Yale, 5 to 4; Harvard, 5 to 4; New York U., 5 to 4.

Yale defeated Navy, 6 to 3; New York U., 6 to 3; Princeton, 7 to 2.

Navy defeated Princeton, 6 to 3; New York U., 8 to 1; Army, 5 to 4.

Princeton defeated New York U., 6 to 3.

SABER INDIVIDUAL STANDING

	Won	Lost
H. G. Gulbransen '31, Columbia	11	1
F. A. Allis '32, Yale	10	2
J. C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, Cornell	9	2
Lon Hocker Jr. '31, Princeton	7	4
J. W. Park '31, Army	5	6
J. W. Barmack '31, C. C. N. Y.	4	7
P. W. Furst '31, Princeton	4	7
Robert Lawson '32, Harvard	3	7
W. R. Dimistrijevic '32, Navy	3	7
W. M. Wing '31, Harvard	4	7
Melvin Zimet '33, New York U.	4	7
A. T. Rose '33, New York U.	2	9

FOILS INDIVIDUAL STANDING

	Won	Lost
J. F. Potter '32, Yale	10	1
R. C. Steere '31, Navy	8	3
J. D. Allen Jr. '31, Harvard	7	4
J. A. Berry Jr. '31, Army	6	5
C. R. Murray '32, Yale	6	5
W. T. Pecora '33, Princeton	6	5
H. C. Cassedy '31, Harvard	5	6
L. L. Waters '32, Princeton	5	6
L. A. Ellis '31, Navy	4	7
G. A. Farris '31, Army	4	7
Harold Picket '32, N. Y. U.	4	7
H. B. Wesselman '31, Harvard	2	9

ÉPÉE INDIVIDUAL STANDING

	Won	Lost
G. M. Heiss '31, Army	8	3
R. Q. P. Chin '32, Yale	8	4
C. M. Martinez-Zorrilla '31, Cornell	9	3
J. R. de Capriles '33, N. Y. U.	6	5
L. A. Ellis '31, Navy	6	5
G. D. Shellard '31, L. I. T.	6	5
R. C. Steere '31, Navy	6	5
A. V. Hancock '31, Hamilton	5	6
J. W. Thompson Jr. '32, Yale	5	6
H. M. Geshwind '32, Penna.	4	7
K. R. Ludlam '33, Harvard	4	7
J. R. Neary Jr. '32, Princeton	3	8

Yachting Season in the U.S. for 1931 Already Inaugurated

Launching of Commodore A. W. Moffat's Auxiliary Schooner Starts What Is Expected to Be a Most Intensive Off-Soundings Year

The launching of Commodore Alexander W. Moffat's auxiliary schooner, Mahdee II, flagship of the Cruising Club of America, at Dorchester, Mass., today, inaugurates what seems destined to be one of the most intensive off-soundings yachting seasons in the history of the sport, for the fleet which is manned by the blue-water sailors of the country will participate in nearly a dozen events during the next seven or eight months, with the transatlantic race out of Newport on July 4 as the high liner.

Another aspirant for deep-sea racing honors, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh's schooner, Seven Seas, slid into the water about the same time as the Mahdee II, half a mile up the placid Neponset, while a third, just finished at Fairhaven, Mass., will go overboard in a few days. Two more, building for Henry A. Morse Jr. and Philip D. Rust, will follow during the month.

The Mahdee II, a 59-foot overall craft equipped with an electric drive, is the third cruiser built for Commodore Moffat in the past six years, the first one being the sturdy little ketch Houqua, named for a famous clipper which an ancestor, Capt. Charles Low, sailed more than 1000 miles under jury rig, after his ship had been completely dismasted in a typhoon in the China Sea. A love for deep sea roaming in an able packet comes quite naturally to the present commander of those hardy yachtsmen, whose ships fly the white pennant with its blue wave.

It is expected that the Mahdee II will be in commission within a few days, and that she will gather around her April 19 a number of yachts which will help make the season one of the earliest, and therefore one of the longest, in many years, both in Massachusetts Bay and Long Island Sound.

Both the New York and Boston divisions of the Cruising Club of America will rendezvous May 30, the former in Lloyd's Harbor and the latter in Smith's Cove, Gloucester. The first race of the season will be held June 6, by the Boston yachts in a run from Manchester, Mass., round Jeffreys Ledge whistler and back, this event being under canvas only.

The following week the Boston yachts will go through the Cape Cod Canal to some harbor in Buzzard's Bay, probably at Padanaram, and June 15 will run across to Block Island, while there will be a joint rendezvous with the New York yachts in Great Salt Pond. The combined fleets will proceed to New London on the afternoon of the eighteenth, for the Harvard and Yale regatta. Two days later a large majority of the yachts will start in the first long-distance race of the year, from New London to Cape May, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia-Corinthian Yacht Club, but with the assistance of the officials of the Cruising Club. More than 50 yachts have already been entered for this 400-mile jaunt down the coast.

Included in the Cape May race will be a number of yachts which will use it as a trial trip for the 3000-mile competitive voyage to Plymouth, Eng., for which a dozen have already entered and on which it is expected a score will put out of Newport. The American yachts will arrive in England in season for the annual Fastnet race in mid-August, and probably several will start in the Spanish ocean race to Santander, later in the month, with the expectation of reaching home in October.

The seventh annual sail and power race of the Boston division of the Cruising Club will be held Sept. 12-13, the yachts starting from Manchester and turning the whistling buoys at Peaked Hill Bar, off the end of Cape Cod and that on Jeffreys Ledge, the distance being approximately 150 miles. Both Boston and New York divisions will hold their autumn gatherings on Columbus Day, in the same harbors as in the spring meetings.

A number of the members of the Cruising Club which do not go in for the racing will cruise in high latitudes during the coming season. On all these races and cruises, the yachts of the Cruising Club of America will be sailed, navigated and, in the most part, manned by Corinthians, many of whom have been studying navigation in night schools during the past winter, with those who have become grounded in coastwise work going in for mariner's diplomas and otherwise becoming qualified deep-sea sailors.

It is claimed that there are more able mariners among the yachtsmen of the country, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and more yachts being commanded by amateurs than at any time since Americans took to the sea for pleasure a century ago.

BASEBALL AT OREGON STATE

Eight Lettermen Return to Brighten Prospects for 1931 Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore. — With eight lettermen reporting for the first outdoor practices, baseball prospects at Oregon State College look considerably brighter than last year. Candidates had been warming up for about a month indoors.

Coach Ralph E. Coleman has all of his veteran battery men back, three experienced infielders and two veterans for the outfield positions. The promised strength of the Beavers this year does not seem to rest so much in the individual batting strength as it does in good fielding, evidence of good pitching and the inside baseball that Coleman usually instills into smart ball players. And the returning veterans almost to a man proved themselves smart ball players last year, although some of them had inherent baseball weaknesses.

The retiring lettermen are: A. L. Brown '31, Fred Nightengale '31, pitchers; H. H. Mack '31, catcher; Capt. Mark Grayson '31, first base; Russell McKennon '31, second base; L. L. Pennell '31, shortstop; Roderic Ballard '31 and Richard Henzel '31, outfielders.

Two Good Pitchers

Coleman is not concerned about his pitching staff. Brown is a big, strong righthander and an excellent batter. N

EDUCATIONAL

Murals Help Child to Like School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

"MURAL paintings in the public schools of Philadelphia are becoming increasingly popular because of their wholesome effect upon the children. They will undoubtedly become a major type of decoration in the city's schools in the future."

This is the statement of Irwin T. Catherine, architect and superintendent of buildings of the Board of Education, who has been appointed one of a committee of three to pass upon all mural paintings to be hung in school buildings here in the future. Mr. Catherine is also interested in mural decorations as chairman of the educational committee of the American Institute of Architects.

"Original paintings encourage children to look upon their school as a place of beauty—as a home rather than as a prison," he declared in a recent interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "I am eager to have all Philadelphia schools decorated with original murals. I would like to see auditoriums, corridors and special rooms made attractive and instructive by paintings of great men, famous scenes from history and symbolic canvases of the power of education."

As if to suit his action to his words, Mr. Catherine revealed his part in recent unveilings of mural groups in several public schools, and his decision to have the new building of the Board of Education on the Parkway decorated with a series of scenes depicting the history of education since before the time of Jesus.

"Mural paintings, like attractive architecture, help to make the children want to come to school," he said. "I have noticed children in the more attractively designed schools—those erected since the war—coming early to their rooms and staying around until late. They like to be in the pretty halls and assembly rooms. They are growing up without learning the old-fashioned tradition that children should 'hate' school.

"Original murals are transforming some of the schools into veritable gems of artistic interest and symbolic beauty. They are causing the children unconsciously to develop an appreciation of art."

As an example of such murals, Mr. Catherine described the latest group to be unveiled in a Philadelphia school, the pair by Carolyn Haywood, well-known Philadelphia artist, in the auditorium of the Hamilton Disston School.

The first panel shows the youthful Columbus on the docks of Genoa, dreaming perhaps of future achievements, as he watches the laborers loading the great ships prior to sailing for distant ports. The second shows young Hiawatha kneeling in the Michigan forest by the old warrior Iago while the lad demonstrates his skill with the bow and arrow.

The panels indicate the two elements of education—academic studies and arts-and-crafts—and in their symbolism and decorative quality are typical of the others placed in three senior high schools, one junior high school and a teachers' demonstration school. They formed an attractive display at the architects' exhibition in the new Architects' Building last fall. They were given by a teacher, Mrs. Jane Marsden Dixon. Other murals have been given by joint teacher or student contributions.

Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools, and Theodore M. Dillaway, director of art education, who are the other two members of the mural arts committee, predicted at the dedication of Miss Haywood's paintings that many more murals would be placed in the city schools. Mr. Catherine has proposed that the walls of all the kindergartens be decorated with scenes from fairy tales and other youthful stories. His committee of the American Institute of Architects has indorsed this suggestion.

"Hiawatha and His Instructor Iago" and "Columbus on the Docks of Genoa," Two Mural Paintings by Carolyn Haywood, Recently Unveiled in the Auditorium of the Hamilton Disston Public School, Philadelphia.

Central Schools and Midday Meals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

CHILDREN over 11 years of age in Britain's countryside are gradually being transferred from small village schools to large central schools. Perhaps a dozen village schools will be affiliated to a school in a small town, and the senior children will travel distances ranging up to five, 10 or even more miles every morning and evening. The educational advantages of this centralizing process are obvious; what was not foreseen, and what is equally gratifying, is the excellent physical and social effects of the arrangements that are now being made for the midday meal.

It must be remembered that the pupils concerned in this new development are the children of the poorest of the people—farm laborers and rural workers with very low wages. Such children are not usually well fed—even if they have all their meals at home—the family income does not run to anything more than the barest necessities, and very little of those. So that when children are away from home all day the cost of providing them with meals in the ordinary way is prohibitive, and the alternative is a couple of slices of bread and margarine wrapped in paper.

County education authorities, however, are solving the problem. In area after area systematic arrangements are being made whereby good cooked dinners are supplied to the children at cost price—usually not more than threepence a day for a two-course meal. The County of Kent, for example, has 43 such centers at work supplying dinners at 2½d. each. These canteens are always self-supporting, with the help of the vegetables grown by the children in the school garden.

Some central schools are provided with a special dining hall, in others a large room is adapted for that purpose daily. But in all there will be the same attention to essentials, namely, wholesome food, good cooking, low cost, in decent surroundings and in an atmosphere of good manners. For the cooking a reliable woman is usually engaged.

The Northumberland county organizer, who has recently visited many of these canteens in various counties, said that what was worthy of note was the behavior of the children during the meal. "I was assured," she said, "that during the first month this left much to be desired! After that the children began to understand what was expected of them and they made splendid response. Certainly the manners of all the children that I saw at dinner were extraordinarily good. The table linen was very clean and there was practically no food wasted on the plates. The cleanliness of the tablecloths is partly due to using deep plates for both meat and pudding."

The quality and attractiveness of the meals supplied can be judged from the following specimen menus at one school for a week:

Monday: Meat, hot pot, greens, gravy, jam roly poly.

Tuesday: Rissoles, potatoes, dried peas, gravy, apple pudding.

Wednesday: Baked meat turnover, potatoes, greens, gravy, stewed fruit, ground rice.

Thursday: Lentil hot pot, potatoes, gravy, custard pudding.

Friday: Shepherds pie, greens, gravy, ruske, treacle tart.

The Parent

Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Friends:

Seeing the editor's note at the foot of the Parent Column I have taken the liberty of sending in the inclosed true incident that has happened in our own home. Of course like the kiddies in the Mail Bag I am hoping you will have room to print it!

Before Ned finished his first grade the teacher remarked "If Ned has a sentence 'I see the horse,' the horse is always out the window, never in the book." This remark was thoughtlessly repeated in season and out, as a joke, a reprimand and a horrible example.

The thought of inattention was firmly fastened to him and followed him from room to room and teacher to teacher all his grammar school days. Each year as June approached there was anxiety and doubt whether he would pass or not.

Threats and promises were treated alike, and for two weeks after a whirlwind session with parents and teachers he would do homework regularly, everyone would be encouraged then he would slip back into the old rut. By dint of pushing and pulling he reached eighth grade.

Sister, eighteen months younger, had skipped a grade so they would "graduate together,"—always with the added thought, "that is, they will if Ned passes."

In October of the last year a Parent-Teacher Association was formed in their school. The parents feel they can never be grateful enough for the blessing it brought.

So many wrong conditions were uncovered and corrected. The parents came to know the teachers and found them to be willing and anxious to help each child to pass and keep in his rightful place. The result of everyone's changed thought showed at the end of the year, for Ned graduated with his class.

The work he had been willing to do on "projects" showed plainly that he was to be a worker with his hands rather than a brilliant book student. At the suggestion of the Principal Ned entered a Manual Training High School. After a week he came home beaming. "Why Mother, why didn't you tell me how fine high school was. I wouldn't have had to dread it all these years. I even wish we could go on Saturdays."

Can you imagine the thankfulness in that mother's heart?

If only every parent would stop making disparaging remarks to and about a child how much heartache it would save in childish breasts.

Perhaps, too, if the teachers refused to send a child to the next grade bound with a mental ball and chain the following teacher's kindness and methods would bring out better traits and the old ones would be forgotten or entirely overcome. Let's try it! (Mrs.) L. B. H.

* * *

Troutdale, Ore.

Dear Editors:

The Parent Column is the first thing I look for on the Educational Page, and am sure there will be many answers to the request for more letters. Have been helped many times by reading and referring to this column. We have two girls of 13 and 8 years and one boy of 10 years. We have found that parents need more training than the children, that children will always follow the good example where given a normal chance to think for themselves.

In this day and age of many books on child training I find the Bible the best one, and that counsel or an admonition or an example from the Scriptures read or referred to them for thought brings quick and more practical results. The realization that good is natural and primitive has been a wonderful help to us and is helping me to express more understanding and patience with the children. The habit of having regular duties and doing them, and practicing and studying music, is splendid discipline for young children and a pleasure later.

The article on teaching obedience in the parent column of Feb. 2 is especially helpful and practical, and I am grateful for all the articles.

(Mrs.) G. McG.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

I am not a parent but I do work with young people in the State of Maryland in 4-H Club work. Perhaps some of my experiences with 4-H Club girls will be of interest to parents who have daughters of the teen age.

I always read the parent column faithfully and keep many of the letters in my files to use for leaders' conferences.

At camp one summer I knew a girl who had a delightful way of saying, "All right" with a cheery note in her voice. Whenever she was asked to help or take part in camp activities there always came 'he happy reply, "All right." She told me one day that her mother had taught her to say, "All right," instead of whining and teasing when she was asked to do something. Her mother had explained to her that her decisions were made with the best understanding she had of what would be best for her daughter—therefore she should accept these decisions cheerfully and willingly.

An older girl said to me recently, "I never could bear to have people treat me as a child." Young people respond so gratefully to those who meet them in a simple friendly way without condescension or superiority in their manner. The most outstanding girls in community activites are usually those who come from homes where the members of the family plan things together — homes where the young people have learned to take their share of the responsibilities as partners.

If there is one thing more than another that these young people appreciate, I believe, it is the keeping of confidences. They are grateful for helpful criticism from parents and leaders when it is given with the understanding that the talk will be regarded as absolutely confidential. The leader or parent who does not repeat what she has said to the girl in a personal talk, always holds the girl's confidence and is often able to help her again some time. (Miss) D. E.

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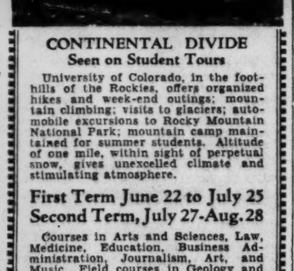

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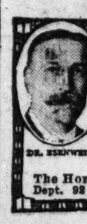
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"My first big thrill came last month. An acceptance slip! The check that followed was not large, but I got a real kick out of it just the same, for it proved that I can write printable stuff."—L. A. Emerton, Jackson St., Hanover, Pa.

"Since sending my previous assignment (the fifth in my course) I received an acceptance of an article which I submitted to Hoard's Dairymen. So far this month I have had checks for $50.65, which includes $12.75 for my writing as correspondent for the weekly paper."—Mrs. Edith J. Tilton, R. F. D. 2, Box 34, Ashton, Ill.

"Notwithstanding the many corrections to my stories which I am getting in the course of my studies with the N. I. A., I succeeded in selling my first article to the Philadelphia Sunday Inquirer. So I am satisfied that I am making a little progress at least, for which I thank you."—C. F. Rothenberger, 301-36th St., Altoona, Pa.

"You can imagine how thrilled your over-fifty-year-old cub was when she opened her mail early this week to find a fifty-dollar check for a description of a trip which she took last August."—Mrs. Drusilla Crankshaw, 23 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

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STOCK MARKET ADVANCES AS SHORTS COVER

Upturn Is Regarded as Technical—Closing Is Strong

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP) — Bears used the two hours of trading in the stock market today primarily to buy shares to cover short commitments. Business was in light volume, but the list developed considerable buoyance. Net gains of 1 to 4 points were numerous at the finish, and Auburn again had a spectacular rise, closing 22 points higher. The closing tone was strong.

Transfers for the two-hour session were well under 1,000,000 shares.

U. S. Steel, after sagging fractionally to a new 1931 low in the early trading, surged up 1½ points, and closed at the top. A little fresh selling appeared in the last few minutes, and 2-points advances in American Telephone and American Can were cut in half. Issues up 2 or more included Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light, Westinghouse Electric, Eastman, American Rolling Mill, Case and Allied Chemical.

Utilities displayed group strength, and advances of a point or so were numerous. Rails, coppers, oils and most of the motors were sluggish.

Technical Upturn

The upturn appeared to be primarily a technical correction of excessive bearishness. The week-end business and trade reports were scarcely of a nature to inspire bullish efforts. Steel mill operations are apparently in for further slackening next week. The week-end estimate for the Youngstown area shows another drop of 3 points to 45 per cent of capacity.

The market started downward just a fortnight ago today, after a period of backing and filling after making its February peak. Today's rally was the first in the two-week period worthy of notice. Only two sessions during the fortnight have seen higher closing prices, as measured by the price index of 90 issues. Protracted declines of this sort are usually punctuated by sharp technical rebounds. Today's upturn was too technical in its appearance to give a clue as to the underlying condition of the market.

Distinctly encouraging, however, was the tone of the bond market, where the rails firmed up decisively after their sag of the early part of the week. A fair volume of new offerings is expected for the next fortnight if the investment market continues to give a good account of itself. There was no money market today, and foreign exchanges moved negligibly, reflecting the holiday in leading foreign centers.

Railroad Bonds Turn Up

Active trading with a recovering tendency in railroad issues marked the bond market today.

Erie 5s of 1975 made one of the largest gains when it rose about 1 point on a few sales. Atchison general 4s of 1995 were active and higher, and Union Pacific 4s of 1968 were more active than usual and steady.

The action of other issues in this group were of a more usual character. St. Paul 5s of 2000, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978, all of which have moved downward recently, were firm or higher today. Lower levels were reached by Boston & Maine 5s of 1955, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s and New York Central 5s of 2013.

Industrial issues were moderately active, but the changes among the leading bonds were narrow and had no trend. Goodyear 5s and International Match 5s showed a rising tendency. Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were active and steady. The price movements of stock-privilege obligations were narrow also.

Most foreign bonds were dull, with nominal fluctuations. United States Government issues were quiet also, but firm. Public utility obligations were steady on a few sales.

Reports of the offering of $100,000,000 of Pennsylvania Power & Light first mortgage bonds next week recurred. The proceeds are to be used in redeeming the entire underlying debt of the company.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that the present is a time for great discrimination and careful analysis, as large profits will accrue to shrewd farsighted buyers at these levels.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Continued uncertainty in the condition of business makes it advisable to adopt a trading policy, restricting commitments to issues best situated as to future prospects.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: After 18 months of liquidation and depression, with prices not far from the low point of that depression, we cannot take other than a constructive position for the future.

Spencer, Trask & Co., New York: We lean very definitely to the view that carefully selected stocks can be purchased to advantage during these sinking spells.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that stocks should be bought during the present period of uncertainty as the next major change in business and in the stock market, in all probability, will be upward.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We do not expect any rally which might develop from current levels to exceed trading proportions, and if inclined to follow it for trading profits, would bear this in mind.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The market shows a tendency to become increasingly selective, and its recent action by no means makes it advisable to dispose of stocks which are intrinsically undervalued. And the great majority of listed stocks are undervalued today on the basis of probable earnings over a period of time.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Company says the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway will report first quarter earnings equal approximately to the dividend requirements of 62½ cents a share on the common stock. The report says the road will be one of the few railroads to come within striking distance of earning its common dividend needs in the first three months. The C. & O. experienced a substantial increase in traffic volume in March as a result of a sharp pickup in coal shipments.

HARTMAN CORP. HAS LOSS

Hartman Corporation reports a loss of $1,868,544 for 1930, contrasted with a net profit of $1,103,423 for 1929, which was equivalent to $2.46 a share on the class "B" stock. Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1930, were $11,817,324 and current liabilities $4,182,142.

UNIVERSAL PIPE & RADIATOR

Universal Pipe & Radiator Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss of $214,551 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net profit of $95,515 in 1929, or $3.66 a share on the 7 per cent preferred.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 4	Apr. 3
52	39	6	Abitibi pf	200	41	40½		40½	39½
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	19¾	19½		19¾	19½
32½	22½	2	Adams Mill	100	31½	31½		31½	31½
11¾	5¼		Adv-Rumely	300	9	9		9	
109¾	90⅝	3½	Air Reduc	1800	94	92		93	91⅛
10⅜	6⅝		Airway El	400	6⅝	6⅜		6⅜	6½
15	7	.40	Alaska Jun	12200	12⅞	12⅜		12½	12¼
12¼	7¾		Alleghany	2600	8⅞	8⅝		8⅞	9
182¾	140	6	Allied Chem	1900	138½	135¾		137	135½
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	400	34	33½		34	33¼
18⅛	15	1	AL Port Cem	100	15¼	15¼		15½	15¼
23	17½	2	Amerada	400	19½	19		19½	19⅛
62¾	54⅞	3½	Am Bk Note	100	56	56		56	56
12⅜	7⅜		Am Br Bov	400	8⅛	8		8⅛	7⅜
63	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	52	52		52	50¼
129¾	106¼	4½	Am Can	6800	124	122		122¾	121¾
85⅛	71⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	85	85		85	84⅜
48⅝	38¼	2½	Am Chicle	100	45½	45½		45½	45¾
14½	8¼		Am Com Alc	1300	9	8⅞		9	8¾
33⅛	19		Am European	100	29½	29½		29½	29
51¾	26¾		Am & FPw	24100	40⅜	38⅝		39¼	38⅜
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	100	85½	85½		85½	85¼
100	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	98½	98½		98½	98½
8	1⅜		Am Hide	100	6⅞	6⅝		6⅞	6
29	10½		Am Hide pf	400	28¼	27		28¼	27
31⅝	23¾	3½	Am Ice	500	30	30		30	30
26	18		Am Int Corp	400	18¾	17⅞		18¾	18
1½	⅝		Am La Fr	500	¾	¾		¾	
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	200	25¾	25		25¾	
84⅜	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	82	82		82	
23⅝	16⅝	3	Am Metals	100	18½	18		18⅛	18½
57¼	50	3½	Am News	10	54½	54½		54½	
39⅞	17¼	7	Am Nat G pf	50	18½	18		18½	18¼
64⅝	45	1½	Am Pw&Lt	700	52¼	51½		52¼	50⅜
84⅞	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	85	84⅛		85	84½
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	4900	18¼	17⅜		18¼	18
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	4700	33⅜	30⅝		31¾	30
102⅝	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	101¼	101		101¼	101¼
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	300	46	45⅝		45⅞	45¾
4½	2½		Am Solvents	1100	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾
31¼	24½	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	24⅞	24½		24⅞	24⅝
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	111½	111½		111½	
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	53¾	53¾		53¾	53
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	4600	190	188		189⅜	187⅞
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1400	61¼	60		60½	59⅛
11⅞	6⅝		Am Wool	400	9¾	9¾		9¾	9¼
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	200	37⅜	36¾		37	36¾
4	2		Am Writ ct	100	2½	2½		2½	
43¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	2500	33½	32⅝		33⅛	32¾
18	11	2	Arch Dan	100	12	12		12	11¼
72	49	7	Armour D pf	400	51¼	51		51	
41½	2⅝		Arm Ill A	1700	3⅜	2½		2½	2⅝
2⅝	1¾		Arm Ill B	400	1¾	1⅝		1⅝	1¾
47	23½		Arm Ill pf	400	24⅜	24½		24⅜	24½
7⅜	3⅝		Arnold Cons	900	7½	6⅞		7½	
28⅝	19⅞	4½	Asso Apparl	2400	21¾	18		18	22
31	26½	2	Asso Oil	50	30	30		30	30
203⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	800	181½	180½		181½	180½
23⅜	17⅞	1	Atl Refin	400	17⅞	17⅝		17⅞	17¼
258½	101½	4½	Auburn Auto	700	259	241		258	235½
6⅛	3		Aviation	400	4¾	4⅜		4¾	4⅝
			—B—						
27⅞	20¾	1⅜	Baldwin	400	24¾	24½		24½	24⅛
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	101½	101½		101½	99
87⅞	68⅛	5	Bal & O	1400	74	73		73¼	73⅝
107	103	6½	Bamber pf	20	102	102		102	102
14½	10¼	1	Barnsdall A	900	11	10⅝		11	10⅝
81	65	4	Beatrice	100	74	74		74	73¼
60	50	3½	Beechnut	100	59¼	59¼		59¼	59¼
25½	16¾	1	Bendix	3500	21⅜	20⅜		21	20⅞
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	2400	42¼	41½		42¼	41⅛
70⅝	45⅞	6	Beth Stfel	6300	58⅜	57½		58⅛	57
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	200	120½	120⅛		120½	121
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	200	26	26		26	25¼
39¾	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1400	38½	35¼		38⅛	36
76½	67½	3½	Borden	2700	73¾	72⅜		73¾	72⅝
30¾	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	2400	25½	24½		25	24
2⅜	1½		Bot2M A pf	140	2	2		2	
22¾	16½	1½	Briggs	600	20	19⅜		19¾	19⅜
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	100	63¾	63¾		63¾	63⅜
58	52	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	55	55		55	
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1400	116	114½		116	115
20⅞	14¼	1	Bueyrus	200	17⅝	17⅝		17⅝	
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	30	30		30	29⅞
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	100	14	14		14	13½
32¼	26½	1	Burroughs	200	28¼	28		28¼	27⅞
1¾	1		Butte & Sup	100	21	21		21	
20⅝	12¾		Butterick	300	16¼	15		16¼	
69¾	37⅝		Byers	1000	50¾	48⅛		49⅝	49⅞
106⅞	97¼	7	Byers pf	10	98	98		98	
			—C—						
53	38½	4	Calif Pack	200	38½	38¼		38½	39⅝
16⅜	11¾	1	Campbell	100	13⅜	13⅜		13⅜	13⅝
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	100	37¾	37¾		37¾	38
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	35½	35		35¼	35½
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	500	40⅜	40⅛		40⅜	40
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	10200	97¾	94½		96	93¾
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1000	42¼	41½		42	42½
16	9½		Capital Adm	100	14½	14½		14½	14
230	218	8½	Centof NJ	200	201½	201½		201½	
6¼	2½		Century Rib pf	600	6	5¼		6	
30⅛	22½	2	Cerro de P	200	23¾	23¼		23¼	24
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	100	5½	5½		5½	5½
23¼	12		Checker Cab	100	13½	13½		13½	13½
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	200	44¼	44		44	44¾
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1900	40⅜	40½		40⅜	40½
2¾	⅞		Chi & Alton	200	2	1½		2	
3⅛	¾		Chi & Alt pf	200	1¾	1		1⅜	
26⅝	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	200	23	22¾		22¾	22⅜
15⅜	9⅛		Chi Mil SP pf	600	9⅞	9⅜		9⅝	9½
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	200	36	36		36	35
15⅛	9½		Chi Pneu	100	10¼	10¼		10¼	10¼
61½	47¼	5	Chi RI	400	57	57		57	56½
101	94	7	Chi RI 7%	400	100	100		100	
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	30	22	21		21	21¼
38	26	2	Chile Copper	2000	30	30		30	
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	100	21½	20⅝		21½	20¾
88½	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	20	88½	85		88½	87¾
80¼	27	3½	Clev & Pit	20	80¼	80¼		80¼	
10¼	9		Col Bea Oil	1300	9	9		9	9
170	142⅛	7	Coca Cola	400	158½	157¼		157½	157½
50½	47	2½	Col Palm	100	46⅜	46¾		46¾	47
17⅜	9		Collins&A	200	13¼	13		13½	
32¼	21¼	1	Colo F&I	100	21¼	21¼		21¼	21¼
45⅜	37¼	2⅜	Colum Gas	11500	39⅜	37⅜		39	38
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	400	108⅛	108⅛		108⅛	108⅛
111⅝	73½	6⅞	Col Carbon	200	81	79½		79½	79½
16⅜	7¾	3½	Col Graph	10200	11⅜	11		11⅛	10⅞
23¼	18	2	Com Cred	100	18⅞	18⅞		18⅞	18⅛
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	400	35	34½		35	35
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	88	88		88	
34	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	29	28¾		29	28¾
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	200	17⅜	17		17⅛	17
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	1000	9⅞	9¾		9⅞	9¾
12¾	6⅞		Congoleum	1000	11¼	11		11¼	11
15	8		Con Film	200	8¾	7⅞		7⅞	8
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	17⅝	17⅜		17⅛	17
109⅝	82⅛	4	Con Gas	10900	100¾	99		99¾	98¼
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	400	102¾	102½		102½	102¾
15⅞	14⅜	1	Con Laundries	500	14⅞	14⅜		14⅜	14⅜
42½	34	.6	Con Ry C pf	100	34	34		34	34
1¾	¼		Con Textile	200	1⅛	1		1⅛	1
8½	5		Container A	100	6	6		6	6
30	17		Cont Bak A	400	18¾	17⅞		18⅛	17½
3⅜	2¼		Cont Bak B	100	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
77½	59	8	Cont Bak pf	100	61	61		61	59⅝
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	10800	58¼	57⅛		58⅛	56⅞
167⅛	101½	2	Cont Dia Fib	200	14	14		14	13⅞
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	200	45⅛	44¾		44¾	45
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	100	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	3⅝
1½	83¼		Cont Oil	900	9	9		9	9
1½	1⅜		Cont Shares	100	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	1⅜
86⅝	76½	3½	Corn Prod	1200	81	80⅜		80⅝	80½
18	8¼		Coty	200	12¼	12¼		12¼	11½
34½	27	2½	Cream of Wh	100	32	32		32	31½
17⅞	14⅞		Crex Carpet	1000	18½	17⅞		18½	17⅛
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	100	4⅜	4⅜		4⅜	4¼
106	96	7	Crucible pf	20	102¼	100½		100½	100¾
5¾	3		Cub Am S	200	4¾	4¾		4¾	
1½	½		Cub Dom S	100	⅞	⅞		⅞	1
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	46	46		46	
100	89¾	6½	Curtis Pub	200	91	90⅝		90⅝	91
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	200	117¾	117¼		117¾	116½
5⅞	2⅝		Curtis Wr	1300	4½	3⅞		4⅛	3⅞
8½	3⅞		Curtis Wr A	200	5⅞	5⅞		5⅞	5⅞
41	28		Cutler	300	28	27⅜		28	28
			—D—						
23	13½		Davison	400	16	15½		16	15¼
102	74	4	Del Lac&W	300	75	75		75	75
23	14⅞		Diamond M	1000	20⅜	19½		20	19⅛
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	1500	25	25		25	24¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	300	12	11⅝		12	12
107	101¼	4§	Dupont	200	96½	94½		96¾	94
123⅞	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	123¼	123¼		123¼	123½
			—E—						
185¾	143⅜	8§	East Kodak	400	164	161		164	162
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	100	18⅛	18⅛		18⅛	18⅛
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	200	64	62½		63½	62⅛
3⅞	2½		Elec Boat	200	3⅜	3⅛		3⅛	3¼
60¾	51⅜	5	Elec P&L	10200	51¾	50		51⅜	49⅞
39¾	26⅜		Erie	100	27½	27½		27½	26⅝
12¾	9		Eureka Vac	200	9	9		9	9½
			—F—						
29⅜	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	22¼	22¼		22¼	23½
6½	3⅝		Fashion Pk	100	5½	5½		5½	5½
92	87	6	Fed L&T pf	30	90	90		90	90⅜
7⅞	6	.40	Fed Motor T	400	6	6		6	
30	22	2.40	Fed Mot Sec	200	25⅞	25¼		25⅞	25½
56¼	46½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	48	48		48	47½
56¼	46½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	48	48		48	47½
9	6⅞	.6§	Fifth Ave B	20	9	9		9	
55	41	2½	First Nat St	300	52½	52		52½	51½
⅞	½		Fisk Rubber	1100	¾	⅝		¾	¾
102	97	6	Florsheim S pf	20	102	102		102	
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	2100	51½	49¾		49¾	49
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	300	28¾	28½		28½	28
38⅜	25⅝	4	Fox A	5900	33	32		32¾	32½
73	57	7	Frank-Sm pf	10	72	72		72	72
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	1000	38½	37¾		38½	37⅜
			—G—						
60	50½	1	Gamewell	20	50⅞	50¼		50⅞	50½
2⅜	⅞		Gardner M	200	1	1		1	1
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	100	6⅞	6⅞		6⅞	6¾
73⅛	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	600	68½	67⅜		68½	68¼
47	24¼	4	Gen Asphalt	700	30	29½		29¾	30
23¾	22⅝	2	Gen Baking	500	23⅜	23		23½	22½
114	96	8	Gen Bak pf	20	113½	113½		113½	
65	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	20	47½	47½		47½	47½
54¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	10000	48¼	47⅜		47¾	47⅛
12⅛	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2700	11⅞	11½		11⅝	11⅝
55¾	47⅞	3	Gen Foods	400	53⅞	53		53	52⅝
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	70¾	70¾		70¾	71¼
8½	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	1600	7	6⅝		7	7
90	72	7	Gen G&E 7%	100	82	82		82	
50	44	3§	Gen Mills	100	46¼	46⅛		46¼	
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	37100	44⅝	43¼		44	42⅞
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	102⅝	102½		102½	103
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	18	17⅝		18	17⅝
10¼	7⅛		Gen Q Ad	300	8¾	8¼		8¾	8½
15½	6¼		Gen Theater	100	12¼	12¼		12¼	12
9½	5¼		Gen Realty	700	6½	5¾		6⅜	6
57⅜	40	4§	Gen Refrac	400	47	46		47	46¾
34½	21½		Gillette	2700	31	29¾		30¾	29⅞
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	100	73	73		73	73
7⅞	4½		Gimbel Br	300	5¾	5¾		5¾	5⅞
78	64¾	7	Glidden pf	10	64¾	64¾		64¾	64½
9⅛	4		Gobel (Adolf)	400	8½	8¼		8½	8¼
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	5100	39⅝	38⅝		39⅜	38¾
20⅞	15¼		Goodrich	700	17¼	16¾		17¼	16½
52¾	38⅜	5	Goodyear	1800	44¼	44¼		44⅜	43½
91	86½	5	Goodyear 1pf	100	86¼	86¼		86¼	86¼
10⅞	4⅞		Gotham Hos	100	8½	8½		8½	
5¼	3⅛		Graham-P	300	4⅝	4½		4⅝	4⅝
25½	19½	1§	Grand Silver	100	22	22		22	22¼
18⅛	10⅝		Grand Union	600	17⅜	16½		16⅞	17
44⅝	36	3	Grand Un pf	200	42½	42½		42½	41½
69⅜	58½	5	Grt Nor pf	100	61¾	61⅜		61¾	61½
11⅞	7¾		Grt W Sug	100	10⅞	10⅞		10⅞	10⅝
22⅜	19½	2§	Grt Nor Ore	700	22⅜	22¼		22⅜	22¼
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	90½	90½		90½	90
6¾	2⅜		Grigsby Gru	500	5	4¾		5	4⅞
1½	⅝		Guan Sug	100	1	1		1	1⅛
27¼	16¼		Gulf Mobile	200	23	23		23	20
37½	18⅝		Gulf Steel	100	26½	26½		26½	25⅞
			—H—						
29¾	26½	1¾	Hack A pf	60	29½	29		29	
9¾	6⅝		Hahn Dpt St	300	8½	8½		8½	8¾
41	35	1.80	Hamiltn W	20	35½	35½		35½	35
44¼	36½	2§	Harbison	100	38½	38½		38½	38½
7¾	3¾		Hartman B	400	5	4⅝		4⅝	4⅝
8	3½		Hayes Body	400	5½	5½		5½	5½
18	14½	1.20	Hercules Mot	100	16	16		16	16¼
119½	116½	7	Herc P pf	30	117¼	117½		117½	
103¾	87	4§	Hershey Ch	90	98½	98		98	98¾

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 4	Apr. 3
19	5⅞		Hollander	2400	18¼	16½		18⅜	16½
9¾	4¼		Houdaille B	300	7¼	7¼		7¼	7½
68½	35¼	10§	Houston Oil	2100	52	48¼		51	49
14⅛	8¼		Houston Oil new	1200	12	11⅜		11½	11
29½	21	3	Howe Sound	300	24½	23¼		23½	23⅝
26	18⅝	1	Hudson Mot	800	20⅝	20½		20⅝	20
13⅛	7¾		Hupp Motors	800	9⅞	9¾		9¾	9¾
			—I—						
89	67¼	7	Ill Central	300	69	68¾		69	68¼
182	188	4§	Ingersoll R	100	168½	168½		168½	166½
71	58¾	4	Inland Steel	300	63	63		63	65
11⅜	7⅝		Inspiration	200	9	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝
9¼	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh Del	100	7⅞	7⅞		7⅞	8
9¾	6¾	.40	Insuran Md ctfs	200	8¼	8¼		8¼	8⅜
34	24½		Interboro RT	2400	26½	24⅞		26½	24⅝
170¾	145½	6	Int Business	100	163⅞	162¾		163⅞	161¾
12⅜	9⅝	.50	Int Carriers	300	10	10		10	10
62½	47	4	Int Cement	1100	47	45½		45½	47½
4	1¾		Int Combus	200	2⅞	2⅞		2¾	3
39¾	24		Int Comb pf	300	26½	26		26	
60½	48	2½	Int Harv	600	50½	50½		52½	51½
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	300	27¼	27¼		27¼	26
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	300	66½	66¼		66¼	66¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Irregularity Evident but Progress Toward Recovery Continues

Some further progress toward recovery has been made by business in the United States. The upswing appears momentarily to have lost some of the vigor evident in the last few weeks, but the trend still is generally toward higher levels. It would appear that the recent rise has brought business to a point where a little time will be taken in consolidating the gains.

The automobile industry continues to furnish particularly encouraging reports. A number of producers shipped substantially more cars in March than in February. Some reported sales the best in many months, and at least one reported a new monthly record.

Another bright spot is evident in the reports on freight-car loadings. Since these reflect the extent to which merchandise is being distributed throughout the country, it is encouraging to note that car loadings have risen steadily for the last four weeks.

In the two industries that have been supplying most of the favorable business news of the last few months there has appeared some hesitancy. Steel production receded slightly this week, due partly to seasonal influences and partly to lighter buying by automobile makers. The uprush in cloth buying also has shown signs of having reached its apex for the time being. This is considered a natural consequence of the near-boom conditions in this industry since the beginning of the year.

Power Output Rising

Output of electric power for the latest reported week made a better comparison with the like period of the previous year than in many weeks. For the country as a whole, electric current production was only 1.5 per cent under the 1930 week, while a gain was shown on the Atlantic seaboard.

Easter buying contributed to the total of bank clearings this week up to Thursday. In the period ended April 2 bank clearings amounted to $9,941,335,000, compared with $8,136,162,000 in the previous week. A gain of 22.1 per cent is here shown. Compared with the like week a year ago, clearings are down 24 per cent.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $125,005,000. Last week the figure was $142,999,000. In the similar period of 1930 the total was $90,835,000.

European Trade Conditions

Confidence continues the chief characteristic of business sentiment in Europe.

Further irregularity of commodity prices was noted, but textiles are reported as strong and active. The iron and steel industries show signs of improvement. Further expansion in the steel industry is forecast for this month.

Rubber prices have been weak, as have prices of nonferrous metals, such as lead. The weakness is attributed to uncertainties in regard to the outcome of schemes for restriction of output.

In Germany there appears to be a continuance of the improvement recently noted. Employment conditions in that country are showing a favorable trend.

Labor conditions in Great Britain are reported to have improved. A gain in employment was registered for the second consecutive week and further settlements of wage disputes appear to be at hand.

Leading Stock Markets

Stock prices at New York continued on the down grade up to the holiday this week, completing a string of eight successive daily declines. Some resistance developed in Thursday's session, but selling got the upper hand before the close. Brokers' loans declined $33,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday.

The London stock market opened the week under the influence of lower Wall Street prices and poor earnings statements by corporations. A better tone developed in Tuesday's session, but international issues were inclined to be soft throughout most of the week, continuing to reflect conditions in the American market. British stocks made a better showing than the internationals, however.

A fairly good tone was displayed by stocks on the Paris Bourse. Some selling developed in sympathy with other markets, but this was most notable in the international stocks. After making a slight gain Tuesday the Paris market turned quiet, picking up the rising trend again before the end of the week.

After beginning the week with a downward movement, prices on the Berlin Boerse took an upward course in Tuesday's market and continued on the rise until the end of the week.

FALL RIVER COTTON MILL DIVIDENDS UP

FALL RIVER, April 4—Local cotton cloth manufacturing corporations distributed $300,750 in dividends during the current quarter of the year, representing an average of 1.525 per cent on the aggregate invested capital of $19,710,000. In the preceding three months total dividends amounted to $278,750, or an average distribution of 1.179 per cent.

Only four companies declared dividends in the March quarter and two of these consisted of dividends in partial liquidation, the Flint Mills contributing $113,750 and the Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. $120,000. Thus only two of the mills that are functioning, Sagamore and Luther, paid stockholders regular returns.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	79⅛	79⅛
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	92½	92⅜
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	30	29⅞
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer Smelting 6s 47	104½	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T sf 5s '69	107⅞	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 5s '75	106⅛	106⅛
Armour & Co 4½s 39	86⅛	86½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70	70
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	114¼	114
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103⅝	103⅝
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	80	49⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¼	101⅛
Balt& Ohio 4½s cv	92¾	92¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103	102⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109	108⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108½	108½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	103¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100¾	100½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101	101
Botany Con Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	101¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104¼	104⅛
By Products Coke 5½s	102	102
CalifFruit P 5s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	102⅝	102⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¾	106¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	87¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	41	41
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chicago Gt West 5s	103½	103½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62¾	62¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	80	80
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Childs Co 5s	83	83
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85	84½
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103½	103⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	89¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Erie RR gen 4s '96	88½	88½
Erie RR 5s '67	73	72½
Erie RR gen '75s	73	72½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97⅛	97⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30½	30½
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95¾	95¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Goodrich 6s '45	67	67
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¼	99¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	66	65
Grand Tk Ray Can 7s '04	111¾	111¾
Grand Rapids 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅞
Houston Oil 5½s	92¾	92¾
Ill Central 4s '53	88⅝	88⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	90	89¾
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	87¾	87¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	109½	109½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅜	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¼	92
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	70
Int & G Nor adj 6s 52	60	60
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93⅜	93⅜
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	98⅝	98½
Kendall Co 5½s ww	63	63
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94¾	94¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	68	67½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96⅞	96⅝
Louis Arkansas 5s	65	64
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	81	81
Metro Water 5½s	64⅞	64⅞
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89½	89½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62¼	62¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	88½	88½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	104⅜	104⅜
NY Dock Co 5s '38	67¾	67¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '69	104	104
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94	93¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	96	96
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	103¾	103⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107¼	107⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	99	98⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	53	53
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	85½	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96½	96⅛
Penn AA 4½s wi	96½	96½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	107	107
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105⅛	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74½	73
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Port Gen Elec 5s	102¼	102¼
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	91	90⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68½	68
Pub Svc E&G 4s '67 wi	95	95
Pure Oil 5½s '40	86	86
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80½	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	55¼	55¼
St Louis RM&Pac 5sc '55	51	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	80½	80½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	69⅝	69⅝
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	93½	92
Seabd AL con 6s '45	11	10¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35		6¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81½	81½
Shell Union 5s '47	72¼	72¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74½	74½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	16¾	16¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94⅝	94⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99½	99½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	72½	72⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97	96¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99⅝	99¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82	81¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	113½	113¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	96½	96
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	62	62
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	89⅞	89⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	97¾	97½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	100
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	102½	102½
Union El L&P 5s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Union El L&P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	95	95
Union Pacific 4s '68	99	99
United Biscuit 6s '42	104	104
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	70½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81¼	81¼
Virginia Ry 4½s '62	98¾	98¾
Walworth 6s '45	76	75½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53¾	53¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	51¼	50⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	105⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	90⅜	90½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	89½	89
Western Union 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Union col 5s '38	104	103
Western Union 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Western Union 5s '60	104	103¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	50	50
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101⅝	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Apr 4	Apr 2
3½s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
4th 4¼s '38	103.26	103.23	103.26	103.23
US 3¾s '43 June	101.80	101.60	101.80	101.60
US 3¾s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76¼	76¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	61	61
Antioquia 7s C '45	62¼	62¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87⅝	87⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅝	96⅝
Australia 4½s '56	62	62
Australia 5s '55	68¼	68¼
Australia 5s '57	67¾	67¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¼	106¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	80¼	80¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	84	84
Berlin Elec 6s '55	80½	80½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40½	40¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	62	61
Brazil (US) 7s	62¾	62
Brazil (US) 8s '41	78¾	77
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	72¼	72¼
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Brisbane 5s '57	62¼	62½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76⅜	76⅜
Bulgaria 7s '67	76	76
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81¼	81¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '31	94⅜	94¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107⅜	106⅞
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	87	87
Chile (Bankn) 6s '62	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan 61	83	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82½	82
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	96	96
Chilean Loan 7s '60	82¼	82¼
Colombia ig Bk 7s '46	71	71
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	74¼	74¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	94½	94½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67½	67½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Dutch Kl 6s '47	102	102
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93½	93½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94⅜
German 7s '49	103¾	103½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80	80
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	80½	80½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	88	88
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87½	87½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	81½	81
Greek 7s '64	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93¾	93¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅜	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106	105¾
Krehger & Toll 5s '59	93⅜	93
Lyons City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Milan City) 6½s '52	89½	89¼
New South Wales 5s '58	61½	61¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99	99
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95⅛	94⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	45	45
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31	30½
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	31¼	31¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	70½	70½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	86⅛	86
Prussia 6s '52	86½	86½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95¾	94½
Rhine Main 7s '50	97½	97½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87	86¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	84	84
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	81	81
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	39½	39½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾
Rumania 7s '59	77½	77½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	44	44
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83	82⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	83⅜	83⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s 62	82	82
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Siemens 6½s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Silesia Bk 6s '47	77¼	77¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	94¾	94¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95⅝	95⅝
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89¼	88¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98½	98½
Tyrol 7s '52	94½	94½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	191	191
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¾	106⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	81¼	81¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	82	82
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '44	87¾	87¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	88½	88½
Vienna 6s '52	87½	87½
Wurttemberg 7s '58	93⅛	93⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100⅛	100⅛

*Par unsettled.

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS

Public Service Electric & Gas Company will soon place orders for new equipment in two of its power generating stations to cost approximately $9,500,000. New equipment will include a 20,000-kilowatt mercury vapor boiler and turbine generator and a 75,000-kilowatt steam turbine generator for the Kearney generating system station to be ready for use in the fall of 1932.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM INCOME HAS DECLINE

"Net income of Phillips Petroleum Company, before depletion, depreciation and amortization, was $2,544,000 for the first two months of this year, which was $158,000 less than the same period last year," states President Frank Phillips. "Depletion, depreciation and amortization reserves are now being accrued at an annual rate of $16,500,000, compared with $14,400,000 last year.

"Notwithstanding lower prices prevailing and notwithstanding the first quarter is always the worst of the year, gross income for the first two months was over $2,300,000 in excess of the same period last year."

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY REORGANIZED

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—A definite plan for the reorganization and early opening of the Bankers Trust Company of Philadelphia was unanimously approved by the directors and depositors committee.

The plan makes available to depositors 55 per cent of their deposits. It provides for subscription to stock of the reorganized bank by stockholders of the old bank and by depositors whose deposits aggregated $500 and over, on a percentage basis. Below that amount depositors may subscribe for stock subject to allotment.

The 45 per cent balance of the amount due depositors will be paid from time to time as the remaining assets shall be realized upon.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
C stomers' loans	2½@4½	5
ollateral loans	3	3
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27½c	27⅝c
Bar silver in London		12⅞d
Bar gold in London		84s 10¼d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.86	4.8665
France—francs	0.0391¼	0.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1390¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.0296½	.0296½	.1407
Cz'ch'slvia—crown	.1407¼	.1407¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holalnd—florin	.4009	.4009	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¼	.1744¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676¼	.2676¼	.268
Poland—sloty	.1121	.1121½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1102	.1098	.193
Sweden—krona	.2777	.2777½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924¼	.1924¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅞	.193
Par East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2462½	
Shanghai—tael	.3110	.3110	
India—rupee	.3618	.3618	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4982½	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3478	.3478	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0750	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1213
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3850	.3850	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7175	.7175	1.0342
North America			
Casada—dollar	.99 61-64	.99 61-64	1.00

MARCH CORPORATE FINANCING

Corporate stock and bond financing in March totalled $375,900,000 according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Bond issues of $359,100,000 made up more than 95 per cent of this amount. Offerings of preferred stock increased over February, amounting to $11,400,000, while common stock issues were the lowest in any recent month, dropping to $5,400,000.

Trade Reviews Show Progress in Recovery

WEEKLY trade reviews reflect further progress toward recovery of business. While a number of confusing elements are noted, a lessening of unsettlement in various quarters is evident.

The reviews point out that the slight recession in steel operations "has come only after an uninterrupted rise since the beginning of this year." They further observe that a let-down in this industry is a seasonal occurrence at this time.

An important indicator of the trade trend, namely, carloadings, has been on the up grade for the last four weeks.

LOWER TREND DEVELOPS IN GRAIN MARKET

Wheat Shows Periodic Tendency to Rally—Russian Sales on Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 4—Prices for grain worked irregularly lower this week. September and July wheat and nearly all options of corn, oats and rye made a new set of lows for the crop season.

Liquidation of long holdings of corn and oats coupled with local pressure, and an absence of any aggressive outside demand, were responsible for the weakness. A further setback in the stock market was another depressing factor.

Wheat showed a tendency to rally at times and there was good buying on the dips, especially of the July, which worked to a substantial premium over the September. The buying of July was based on the theory that the great part of the old-crop carry-over will be held off the market, and that mills will have to replenish their stocks from the first run of winter wheat. With such a big discount for the new-crop months under old cash wheat, there is some logic in the theory that mills will have to buy freely the forepart of the new-crop season.

With ordinary weather conditions, however, there is usually enough wheat moving to fill the demands, and it is probable, owing to the shortage of storage room, that many mills will get their supplies direct from the country.

Foreign news indicated prices are now considered relatively cheap, and while the buying demand is not aggressive, there also is less actual pressure than for some time. With Russian wheat stocks in western Europe pretty well cleaned up, Argentine shipments moderate, and China taking a good portion of the Australian exports, there is no great pressure in Europe, while stocks in nearly all countries are getting down to moderate proportions. This situation is expected to be reflected in a better demand for North American wheat, presumably Manitoban for the most part.

Private estimates of the winter wheat crop were about in line with expectations, ranging from 549,000,000 to 642,000,000 bushels. April 1 estimates of the wheat crop are notoriously unreliable, and no great attention was paid to them. However, as there has been little winter damage and the condition is high for the season, a big crop is indicated.

Russia sales for later delivery are increasing in Europe, with chartering of vessels in Black Sea ports more active. There is little reason to expect any great decrease in competitive offerings of wheat the next few months, but at the same time there is no evidence of any real pressure on the market.

Corn and oats dropped to the lowest levels in a long time. Corn has been held up all the season so far at above a normal parity with wheat, bulls sticking stubbornly to the idea that the short crop should make for high prices. Recently there has been long liquidation as spring has come with no evidence that competition from cheaper grains and feed stuffs will cease. Oats receipts have been small, and arrivals of corn also have been much smaller than a year ago. While there has been a fair cash demand for oats, the demand for corn has been spasmodic and, on the whole, not at all encouraging. Rye liquidation also was heavy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Apr. 4	Last Apr. 3
100	Am & Cont	14¼	14¼	14¼	
340	Am T&T	189½	188½	188½	187½
200	Andes Pet	.25	.23	.23	.24
300	Areadian	.20	.15	.15	
25	Big Sanf	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
471	Bos El	75	73¼	73¼	74
160	Bos El 2 pf	90	88	88	89
60	B&M A sta	71½	69	69	
35	B&M pr pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	Bos Prov	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
10	Brown pf	50	50	50	50
5	Chi Junct pf	105	105	105	105
200	E Butte	.25	.25	.25	
82	E G&Fuel	23	22½	22½	23
95	E G&F pf	93	92½	93	92½
5	E G&F pr pf	79½	79½	79½	
10	E Mass A	3	3	3	
30	Edison Elec	255	254	255	254¾
30	First Nat S	52½	52½	52½	51⅝
30	Gen Capitals	36	35½	35½	35
31	Georgian pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
15	Hygrade	27	27	27	
280	Jenk Tel	5½	4⅞	5½	5
20	Loew's Thea	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
10	Me Cent	60	60	60	60
150	Mass Util	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Mergenthal	83	83	83	83¼
100	Mohawk	20	20	20	19
97	Nash	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	35
100	Nat Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18	NE Tel	140	140	140	138
5	NA Avia	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
225	No Butte	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	No Texas pf	.50	.50	.50	
5	Old Colony	136	136	136	
20	Old Domin	3½	3½	3½	
175	Quincy Min	8	7⅞	8	8
395	Shawmut	13¾	13¼	13½	13¾
5	So Sur	5	5	5	
110	Stone Web	47½	45¾	47½	48⅝
35	Sull Mach	20	20	20	20
29	Swift & Co	29	29	29	28½
20	Torrington	45	45	45	44¾
125	Uni Found	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30	Uni Shoe	55	55	55	54
25	Uni Gas	9	9	9	8¾
60	Util Hyd	4¼	4	4¼	4¼

Gold Dust Corporation Well Intrenched in Food Industry

Big Distributor of Widely Advertised Household Goods and Groceries—Dividend Earned in 1930 by Substantial Margin—Strong Financial Status

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 107 in the Series

One conclusion that the investor might be inclined to draw from the experiences of 1930 is that the winds of adversity do not send well-managed food companies very far out of their course, if at all. The securities of such concerns have resisted recurrent waves of liquidation stanchly and with every release of pressure are inclined readily to move forward. One of the leaders in the manufacture and distribution of widely advertised food products is Gold Dust Corporation.

While a comparatively new organization, having been incorporated in 1928, it is composed of units which separately have had long corporate careers and have established businesses which have taken an important part in building up a necessary industry. This was particularly true of American Linseed Co. and Standard Milling Co., both of which had been operating for about 30 years, and prior to consolidation, had assets in excess of $40,000,000 each.

Big Expansion Since 1923

The original Gold Dust Corporation was started in 1923, succeeding to the soap and washing powder business of the N. K. Fairbank Company, a subsidiary of American Cotton Oil Company. The company popularized its washing powder under the well-known trade-mark "Gold Dust Twins," selling besides Fairy soap, Sunny Monday soap and like products.

In 1925 Gold Dust acquired the entire shoe polish business of F. F. Dalley Corp. for $4,500,000 in cash and notes and 100,000 shares of common stock. Today it is one of the largest distributors of polishes in the country, selling the popular Shinola brand, the Bixby and the Two-in-One polishes.

In 1928, an amalgamation was made with the food division of the American Linseed Company, Best Foods, Inc., which distributes in various parts of the United States such well-known products as "Nucoa" nut butter, "Gold Medal" mayonnaise and "Thousand Island" dressing.

Another most important step in the Gold Dust expansion program was the acquisition of Standard Milling in August, 1929, one of the world's big flour concerns, with a daily capacity of 40,000 barrels. By this merger the company obtained a big flour business and many extensively advertised breakfast foods, such as "Farina," "Force," "H. O. Oatmeal" "Ceresota" and "Presto."

Later in 1929, the company purchased 46,000 shares of Beech-Nut Packing Company, which investment is understood to have been augmented since then. Thus, Gold Dust operations have become far more widespread than the implications of its corporate name would indicate. In fact, comment has been made that a change in its name to one more in keeping with its major products would be beneficial.

Strength in Diversification

An enumeration of the kind and location of its factories is indicative of the diversification obtained, both as to product and territory.

Shoe polish products are manufactured at Indianapolis, Ind., and Hamilton, Ont.; washing powders and soaps at St. Louis, Mo., Baltimore, Md., and Montreal, Que.; oils, margarines, shortening, food dressings, baking and frying compounds, pickles, etc., at Best Foods plants located at Bayonne, N. J., Norfolk, Va., Streator and Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco; while plants of Standard Milling Company which puts out breakfast foods and trade-marked flour are located at Minneapolis, Minn., Superior, Wis., Kansas City, Kan., New York and Buffalo, N. Y., and Ayr, Ont.

In view of the company's big expansion, it is virtually a new undertaking, though comparison of its operations for the first full year with constituent companies in 1929, gives a good idea of what may be expected under the present management headed by George K. Morrow, chairman of the board.

Net income for 1930 of $6,688,816 covered the preferred dividend requirements some 18 times and was equal to $3.51 a share on the common stock. This was about 12 per cent below the $7,586,963 or $4.06 a share reported for 1929.

The 1930 showing is regarded as satisfactory, in view of the general business situation, though the operating economies and greater efficiency effected were not revealed in the income account. In general, earning capacity is substantially greater than that of the precedessor companies four or five years ago.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, however, reveals how the financial status has been tremendously improved and the equity position of the common stock strengthened. In the first place all but $1,061,000 of the $14,907,000 funded debt has been liquidated and will be entirely wiped out on May 1, 1931. Current assets total $22,512,545, almost three times current liabilities of $7,629,525.

Well Intrenched

Inventory has been cut in the year to $10,986,098 from $17,262,012. Cash and call loans of $7,823,131 compared with $11,151,775 the year before, and receivables were reduced by $1,655,000 to $3,700,000. It must be regarded as a noteworthy accomplishment to liquidate nearly $14,000,000 of funded debt without financing and with a decline in working capital of less than $6,000,000.

There are outstanding 61,160 shares of no-par $6 cumulative convertible preferred stock and 1,788,087 shares of no-par common. The old Gold Dust common, which was on a $5 annual dividend basis, was exchanged two shares for one in December, 1928, and the present no-par stock placed on a $2.50 dividend basis. Currently selling around $39, it yields better than 6.5 per cent.

Sales in the first quarter of this year have shown an increasing trend. Even if volume of business this year is no larger than last, the earnings per share of common should rise, not only because of the greater coördinating of the company's wide activities, but due to the elimination of charges on the funded debt.

Operating in an unusually stable field and adhering to the policy of handling only brands of household goods and groceries with established demand, guided by an experienced management with conservative financial methods and ample working capital, and situated geographically to serve the entire continent, Gold Dust is well intrenched in a line of industries which should grow with the country.

CRAIN DEFENSE TOLD OF COURSE FOR THE OPENING

(Continued from Page 1)

sion rights. Credence was lent to this when it was learned that he had consulted Judge Seabury and his counsel in the Crain inquiry, John Kirkland Clark, and been assured there was no impropriety in accepting the appointment.

Mr. Johnstone is regarded in legal circles as an expert on appeals. As assistant district attorney, a post he resigned in 1922, his salary was $10,000, and subsequently, as General Sessions judge, $17,500. In order to serve in his new capacity he relinquished not only his law partnership, but charge of the defense of Henry W. Pollock, a director of the Bank of United States now facing trial with other indicted officials.

Judge Seabury, as referee of the Appellate Division in its magistrates' courts inquiry, has indicated that the extent of this inquiry may be encompassed in six more public hearings. It was learned that the report to the higher court on the investigation is now in preparation by Judge Seabury's staff. The inquiry thus far has turned up nothing in the way of conclusive evidence on the subject of judicial office-buying, allegations of which were the basis for the original instructions from the Governor to the Appellate Division to take an inquiry under consideration.

The personnel of the legislative investigating committee was one of the subjects of discussion here today between Republican state chairman, W. Kingsland Macy, and Senator John Knight, Republican Senate leader. Mr. Knight was originally slated as chairman of the committee, but as a result of his appointment to a federal judgeship, this is now expected to go to Samuel H. Hofstadter, State Senator from New York, who introduced the inquiry resolution in the upper House. It is known that Mr. Macy is in entire accord with Judge Seabury, counsel for the committee, to proceed with caution and patience, in the city investigation, the speed and nature of which is entirely at Mr. Seabury's dictation.

Roosevelt Demands Laws for All Courts in State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—Statewide court reform legislation, instead of laws aimed primarily at the courts of New York City, was urged on the Legislature by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message yesterday afternoon. The Governor told the Legislature that what was right for New York City was right for Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Albany. These are Republican-controlled cities. The Republicans in the Legislature were cold to the recommendations. Their reply was the introduction of a bill by Perley A. Pitcher (R.), Senator from Watertown, chairman of the Codes Committee, to amend the present law for the removal of magistrates in New York City. His bill provides that cause for removal shall not be limited to corrupt acts or intentions, but shall include "incompetency or unfitness."

The Governor in his message said the Legislature, in attacking the New York City courts, was "apparently seeking to apply that principle to our city in all the State." He called attention to a resolution by the Bar Association favoring a state-wide application of laws affecting the appointment and tenure of magistrates and judges.

SUBSTANTIAL LOSS SHOWN IN AVIATION CORPORATION REPORT

Aviation Corp. and subsidiaries report consolidated loss on operations for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $4,703,601, compared with a loss for the 10 months' period ended Dec. 31, 1929, of $1,443,822.

The loss reported for 1930 is after depreciation of $1,238,097 and extraordinary charge-offs and provision for special losses, including adjustments, related in part to prior periods, amounting to $2,270,667.

The balance sheet reflects a strong cash positon, having at the year-end $13,573,806 of time deposits, Liberty bonds and marketable securities. Current rent ratio was 31 to 1, with current assets of $16,571,159, against current liabilities of $524,067.

Capital stock net asset value amounted to $8.50, of which $5.80 a share represented net quick assets.

A reserve of $2,372,103 has been deducted from surplus to reduce cost of marketable securities to market, while an additional reserve of $3,740,297 is set up against investments in aeronautical securities.

As of March 24, 1931, however, market or realized value of marketable or aeronautical securities combined, exceeded the balance sheet figure by $1,544,594. Against flying equipment which cost $3,893,125 a reserve of $2,200,972 was carried.

Consolidated loss in the second six months of 1930 was little more than half the loss in the first six months.

RECLAMATION HEAD NAMED

LOWELL, Mass., April 4 (AP)—R. K. Hale, associate commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, announced yesterday that Andrew E. Barrett of Lowell had been appointed superintendent of the Essex County Reclamation division at a salary of $4000 a year. Mr. Barrett at one time was city commissioner here.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Net earnings in 1930 of Standard Oil Company of Indiana and its subsidiaries are announced in a consolidated statement as $46,371,000, equal to $2.72 a share. Net earnings of Standard of Indiana proper were $78,499,754 in 1929. Consolidated earnings were not reported for that year, the consolidated statement having been instituted this year.

F. H. SCHOFIELD IS DESIGNATED NEXT NAVY HEAD

Will Succeed J. V. Chase in September With Rank of Admiral

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Admiral Frank H. Schofield was designated yesterday by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to be the next Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet.

The promotion of him to relieve Admiral Jehu V. Chase in September upon the latter's completion of one year in that post was one of several changes in the high command announced.

Admiral Schofield, now commanding the battle force which is steaming up the Pacific coast toward California ports, was born in Jerusalem, New York, and now calls Penn Yan in the same State his home.

When relieved, Admiral Chase will resume his place on the navy general board and revert to his permanent rank of rear admiral.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor, now chief of the war plans division, was named to command the American force in Far Eastern waters. He will assume temporary rank of full admiral upon relieving Admiral Charles B. McVay Jr., as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, probably early in August.

Admiral McVay will return to Washington to sit on the general board and will become again a rear admiral. Admiral Taylor was born in Washington and still makes his home there.

Assignments to shore duties included: Rear Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, to be chief of the war plans division, succeeding Admiral Taylor, new commander-in-chief; Rear Admiral O. G. Murfin, to be judge advocate-general; Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, to be chief of the navy yard division; Rear Admiral George C. Day to be chief of the bureau of inspection and survey; Rear Admiral William D. Macdougall, to command of Norfolk Naval District.

Vice Admiral R. H. Leigh, at present commander of battleships in the battle force, was designated to relieve Admiral Schofield as commander of the battle force and with the rank of full admiral.

Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, now commanding battleship division four, will become commander of battleships of the battle force and assume the rank of vice admiral.

Rear Admiral David F. Sellers, now Navy Judge Advocate General, will succeed Admiral McNamee in command of Battleship Division Four.

Rear Admiral William D. Leayy, at present chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was designated as Chief of Staff, United States Fleet.

Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, now chief of staff, battleships, battle force, was designated chief of staff of the battle force.

The following admirals were designated members of the navy general board: Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Rear Admiral J. V. Chase, Rear Admiral C. B. McVay Jr., Rear Admiral J. R. Y. Blakely, Rear Admiral J. W. Grenslade.

Eight Ranking Officers of Army Get New Posts

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Changes in assignment of eight high ranking officers of the army were announced today by the War Department.

Maj.-Gen. Paul B. Malone, Middletown, N. Y., assigned commander Third Corps Area, Baltimore, from Philippine department to replace Maj.-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, Lowell, Mass., who retires Nov. 24.

Brig.-Gen. Casper H. Conrad, Columbus, O., from command of Twenty-third Brigade, Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, to General Malone's present command.

Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Bolles, Elgin, Ill., from duty in Philippines, to command Twelfth Brigade, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

General Conrad's command in the Philippines will be taken over by Brig.-Gen. John F. Madden, Sacramento, Calif., now commanding San Francisco general depot, Fort Mason, Calif.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert J. Brees, Laramie, Wyo., commanding Thirteenth Field Artillery Brigade, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, will command Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

Brig.-Gen. Williams S. McNair, Tecumseh, Mich., is ordered to take the place on the court of inquiry, Fourth Corps Area, made vacant by the assignment of Brig.-Gen. Harold B. Fiske of Salem, Ore., to command the Panama division.

GRANITE WORKERS PACTS ARE EFFECTED

New wage and working rules agreements have been effected in the granite industry of New England, according to announcements made yesterday. The old wages rate will remain in force with a five-day week of 40 hours becoming universal in quarry centers for four months, with a 44-hour week the remaining eight.

In the quarries located at Quincy and Milford, Mass.; Barre, Vt.; Stonington and North Jay, Me.; Red Stone and Milford, N. H., and Westerly, R. I., the new agreement, giving the more than 5000 workers a wage of $1.12½ and hour were signed with the individual employers, not through an employee's association.

NEW BRANCH OPENED BY THOMPSON'S SPA

Thompson's Spa has added to its group of restaurants in Boston with a new branch which opened today in its new building at 9-11 West Street in the heart of the shopping district. This new restaurant has accommodations for 135 patrons and the same efficient lunch counter service for which Thompson's Spa is nationally famous has been installed.

The premises also include a soda fountain and provision for the sale of box orders, pies, pastries, and candy. With its latest branch, Thompson's Spa now offers its patrons a convenient location in practically all parts of the down-town district.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
119 Affiliated Prod	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
15 Agfa Ansco	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛
1 All Am Gen	11	11	11
2 Allegheny Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
†1300 Alum Co Am	74½	72	73½
2 Alum Co Am pf	109½	109½	109½
2 Am Austin Car	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Am Brit & Cont	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
1 Am Cap pri pf	65	65	65
1 Am Cit P&L A	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
4 Am Cities P&L B	8½	8½	8½
16 Am Com Pow A	15½	15⅛	15⅛
6 Am Com Pow B	26	23⅞	24
12 Am Cyan B	9¾	9¼	9¾
2 Am Dept St	1½	1½	1½
5 Am Equities	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
12 Am&Fgn Pw war	24½	22¾	24½
1 Am Founders	4	4	4
6 Am Gas&El	77⅝	75½	76
1 Am Light&Trac	51	51	51
2 Am Maracaibo	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Am Nat Gas	4	4	4
151 Am Super Power	15½	14¼	15
3 Am Ut&Gen B vtc	4	3⅞	4
17 Am Yvette	5¾	5½	5⅝
18 Appalach Gas	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Arctur Rad tube	7	7⅛	8
15 Ark Nat Gas A	6	5⅝	5⅝
6 Apponaug (2)	5¾	5¾	5¾
13 Ark Nat Gas A	69⅛	69	69⅛
†10 Ark Pow & Lt pf (7)	107	107	107
1 Asso Gas & El	20	20	20
1 Asso G&El allot ctfs	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
11 Asso Gas & El A (2R)	21¾	21	21¾
6 Asso G&E war	⅝	⅜	⅝
7 Asso Rayon	3	3	3
1 Atl Lobos pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8 Atlas Util	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Autom cVt Mach	4	4	4
1 Avia Corp Am	29⅝	29¼	29¾
†50 Babcock & Wil (7)	107	107	107
2 Bahia Corp	1½	1½	1½
1 Bahia Corp pf	2½	2½	2½
2 Bellan Airc vtc	4	4	4
2Benef Ind Loan (1½)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Blue Ridge	5	5	5
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf (3R)	35¼	35¼	35½
6 Braz Tr & Lt (8%F)	22¼	22	22⅛
2 Bridgeport Mach	2	2	2
10 Boss Mfg (4)	126	126	126
1 Buf Nia&E P pf 1.60	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
1 CAM Co vtc	3-16	3-16	3-16
10 Can Marc Wireless	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
11 Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
7 Cent Pub Serv A	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
24 Cent States El	11¼	10¾	11¼
4 Centrif Pulpe	7½	7¼	7¼
2 Chain Stores Dev	4	4	4
4 Chath Ph Al nev	95	95	95
95 Cities Service	15¼	15⅛	15¼
1 Cities Service pf	18½	18¼	18½
2 Claude Neon Lts	83¾	83⅜	83¾
4 Cleve Trac Ill	6⅞	6¾	6¾
3 Cleve Tract	50	50	50
60 Colomb Syn	8¾	8¼	8¾
3 Colum Oil & G vtc	5-16	5-16	5-16
†60 Comwith Edison	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
57 Comwith & So war	240	236	236
5 Commun Wat Serv	2½	2	2⅛
6 Comstock Tun	11¼	11	11
3 Cont Chic Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
225 †Cont Shares cvt pf	36½	36	36
1 Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Corp Sec Chi	14¼	12½	13½
2 Cosden Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼
16 Creole Pet	2	2	2
3 Cresson Gold	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
10 Cusi Mex Min	½	½	½
10 Dayton Airpl	1⅛	1	1⅛
2 Deere & Co	31	30	30
20 De Forest	6	6	6⅜
6 Detroit Aircraft	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10 Douglas Airc	21½	20¾	21½
1 Driver Harris	30½	30½	30½
2 Duquesne Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9 Durant Mot	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 East Gas & Fuel	23	23	23
7 East States Pow B	18⅞	18½	18⅝
1 East Util Asso cv	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Eisler Elec	5½	5½	5½
555 El Bond & Sh	48⅜	47⅛	48⅝
1 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 El Assoc A	15¼	15⅛	15¼
1 Electric Share	18	16	16
1 Empire Corp	2	2	2
1 Employ Reinsur	24½	24½	24½
2 Eng Gold Mines	1	1	1
11 Europe El debt rts	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
10 Fairchild Avia A	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1 Fedders Mfg A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Ford Mot Can A	27	27	27
3 Foremost Dairy	15½	15⅜	15½
182 Ford Mot Ltd rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Fox Theatre A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Gen Alloys	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Gen Empire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Gen Fireproof	17	17	17
†200 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	24	24	24
1 Gen Water Wks	23½	23½	23½
1 Glen Alden Coal	10½	10½	10½
2 Gold Seal Elec	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
27 Golden Center Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16 Goldman Sachs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†20 Gt Atl & Pac nv	9	8¾	9
†10 Gt A & P 1st pf	245	245	245
1 Guardian Invest	118½	118½	118½
6 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	63	60⅜	63
10 Hamilton Gas vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Hudson Bay M&S	5½	5½	5½
3 Humble Oil	51½	51½	51½
3 Hygrade Food	4¼	4¼	4¼
†50 Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf	94	94	94
3 Imp Oil Can	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Ind Pipe Line	16½	16⅛	16⅛
1 Ins Co Nor Am	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
2 Intercoast Trade	6	6	6
12 Interconn Petrol	⅞	½	⅞
2 Internat Pet	12	12	12
2 Inter Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Inter Super Pow	24	24	24
2 Inter Util A	43½	43⅛	43½
5 Inter Util B	9½	9⅛	9½
†100 Inter Util pf	97½	97	97½
1 Interstate Equit	3	3	3
3 Kolster Brandes	½	½	½
1 Lakey Fdy	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Lehigh C & N (1.20)	23½	23½	23⅝
1 Leonard Oil	1	1	1
1 Lion Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 Lone Star Gas (.88)	20⅛	20	20
2 MacMart St (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Margay Oil	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1 Mass Util cv pf (2½)	34½	34½	34½
8 Mavis Bott	¾	¾	¾
†50 McKee & Co B (3½)	40	39¾	40
3 Memph Nat Gas (4g)	103½	103½	103½
2 Mesta Mach (2)	10⅛	10	10
1 Metal & Min (1.20)	35½	35	35½
3 Mexico Ohio Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mickelberry Food Prod	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Mid St Pet A vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mid W St Util (1¾)	23¼	23¼	23¼
6 Mid W Util (8%f)	21¾	21	21¾
3 Mining Co Can	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
†70 Minn Honey pf	89	88	89
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Mo Kans Pipe L B vtc	½	½	½
†100 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	106½	106	106
1 Mohawk Min	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mountain Prod	4½	4½	4½
49 Moss Gold Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 National Am Co	4	3¾	4
2 Nat Avia	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Nat Pub Ut & Gas	23	23	23
11 Nat Investors	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
11 Nat P&Lgt 6% pf	104	104	104
3 Nat Pub Serv A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Nat Pub Serv B	34½	34½	34½
2 Nat Short T Sec A	18	17½	18
2 New Jer Zinc	44½	43⅜	43⅜
†75 NY Tel 6½% pf	117	116½	116½
18 Niag Hud Pow	12¾	12⅛	12⅝
5 Niag Hud P A war	2¾	2½	2½
1 Niag Shares Md	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Niles Bem Pond	19½	19½	19½
2 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
59 Noranda Mines	27¼	26	27
28 Nordon Ltd	½	½	½
7 Nor Am Avia A war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
41 Nor European Oil	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1 North States P A	141¼	141¼	141¼
1 Novadel Agene	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
7 Ohio Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Oil Stocks A	3	3	3
2 Pac G & E 1 pf	28	28	28
12 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Pantepec Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
†400 Parker Rust-Proof	89	86	87⅝
1 Pender Oroc A	25	25	25
1 Pennroad Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Pa Wat & Pow	66½	66⅜	66½
1 Peo Lt Pow A	22	22	22
2 Perryman Elec	3	2⅞	3
5 Phoenix Sec	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 Pilot Radio A	15	14⅜	15
1 Pitney Bowes	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Pitts Pl Glass	41	41	41
1 Plymouth Oil	12	12	12
1 Premier Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
20 Prod Roy	2½	2	2½
4 Prudential Invest	12½	12½	12½
8 Pub Ut Told war	1⅛	1	1⅛
8 Pub Ut Hold xw	4¾	4⅛	4½
†20 Pug Sd Pow 5%pf	86	86	86
†30 Pure Oil pf	78¾	77½	77½
3 Rainbow L Prod B	1	1	1
1 Reliable Stores	1	1	1
1 Reliance Manage	7½	7½	7½
1 Reynolds Invest	5¼	5¼	5¼
12 Rossia Intl	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Ruberoid Co	3½	3½	3⅝
8 Anthony Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
9 St Regis Paper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Salt-Creek Prod	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Saxet Co	11½	10¼	11½
5 Seaboard Util	4⅝	4¼	4¼
20 Segal Lock	7	6¾	7
1 Selby Shoe	15	15	15
12 Selected Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Sel Ind (full pd)	67½	67½	67½
1 Select Ind pr pf	67½	67½	67½

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
5 Sentry Saf Control	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
3 Seton Leather	13½	13	13⅛
1 Shenandoah	7	7	7
1 Shenandoah pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2 Singer Ltd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Solar Ref	6½	6½	6½
1 South Cal Ed B pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
8 So Nat Gas	9¼	9	9¼
1 South Penn Oil	28	28	28
37 Stand Oil Ind	25¾	25¾	25⅞
8 St Oil Ky	30½	30½	31¼
1 Starrett Corp	20½	20½	20⅝
6 Strauss (Nathan)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Strauss Roth	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7 Stutz Mot Am	1	1	1
1 Stutz Mot Am war	27⅝	26½	27⅝
8 Sunray Oil	3½	3½	3½
1 Swift & Co	37⅝	33⅝	37⅝
3 Consum P 4½s '58	103	102¾	103
3 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Cont Oil 5½s '37	93½	93⅛	93⅛
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5 Del C Gas 5s '50 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Det Int B 6½s '50	101½	101½	101½
6 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	19½	19½	19½
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Empire G&R 5½s '42	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
6 Fed Water 5½s '54	85¾	85	85¾
2 Firestone C M 5s '48	86	86	87
3 Firestone T 5s '42	87½	87	87
20 Fla P&L 5s '54	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜
1 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
1 Gatineau Pow 5s '41	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Gen Bronze 6s '40	63	63	63
1 Gen Bayon 6s '48 A	60	60	60
5 Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	13¼	12¾	13¼
14 Gillette 5s '37	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
1 Gt West Pow 5s '46	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
2 Grand (FW) 6s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Ground Gripper 6s '44	70½	70½	70½
7 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	103	102	102
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 HousiGulfCo 6s '43 A	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
15 Hudson Bay 6s '35	85¾	85½	85¾
2 Indep Oil 6s '39	79½	79½	79½
1 Indnap P&L 5s '57 A	102	102	102
2 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
8 Inters Pow 6s '52	80	80	80
11 Inter Sec 5s '57	88	88	88
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
1 JerCenP&L 5½s '47B	101	101	101
1 JerCenP&L 5½s '45A	103⅜	103	103⅜
3 Jop G&C 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
5 Kan Gas&C 5½s '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Leh P8 6s '42 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Lib McN & Lib 5s '42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Lone Star Gas 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 Louis P&L 5s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Mass Gas 4½s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Mass Gas 5½s '42	95½	95½	95½
4 Mid West Ut 6s '34	101½	101½	101½
3 MilwEIRy&L 5s '75	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Miller G Ls 4½s '67	102½	102½	102½
5 Minn P&L 5½s '57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Miss P&L 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
4 Nat Pw & L 5s 2030 B	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Nat Tea 5s '35	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 N Eng Gas&El 5s '47	92½	92½	92½
12 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s '67	91⅜	90	90
7 Nor Ind P Serv 5s '66C	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9 Nor I Pub S 5s '60	104	103½	104
1 N Oh Pw&Lt 5½s '51	104⅜	104	104⅜
9 N State Pow 6½s '33	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
154 Nor St Pow 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
10 Ohio Edison 5s '60	103	103	103
2 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	104	104	104
12 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Pac G & El 4½s '57 E	99⅛	99	99
16 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	99¼	99	99
1 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	70½	70½	70½
5 Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	95½	95½	95½
2 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	104	104	104
14 Penn Oh Ed 5½s '59B	102	102	102

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 3269
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.—Would like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; reasonable. Write Box M-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESIDENTIAL home, 6 miles from Boston; will rent 2 connecting bedrooms with sun porch; can be had singly; meals served; garage. Box K-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A FORMER state forester and sheriff of Montana desires position of trust where reliability and courage are essential; caretaker, gamekeeper or guard on country estate preferred. Box K-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Twenty-two years in position; highest references. J. J. K., 1522 Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. High 1192.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wants position; private family; over 12 years last place; go anywhere. E. F. M., 14a Linden Place, Brookline, Mass. Reg. 7638-M.

YOUNG man desires work on private estate; reasonable wages; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

APARTMENTS to care for or morning work wanted by a young colored woman. E. C. ATKINS, 30 Harold St., Roxbury, Mass.

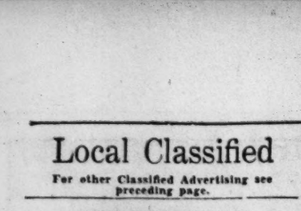
DIETITIAN—MANAGER
SEEKS PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY or offers services in tea room, club, inn, school or cafeteria. Excellent references, covering 10 years' work. Now employed as dietitian. Box J-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED widow, well traveled, who is a registered nurse, desires position after May 1st as companion, companion-attendant or as attendant in a girls' camp; is willing to travel; drives own car. G. H. L., 1509 East Central Ave., Orlando, Fla.

SUMMER HOMES

Cape Cod Cottage
OPPOSITE BREWSTER COUNTRY CLUB—Near the King's Highway; in private beach colony; for rent or sale; on beach and in pines; electric lights and pumps; fireplaces; stoves; modern plumbing. Cottages built to order. Price reasonable. Phone or on premises week-ends. Write W. T. HALLIDAY, 34 Bradford Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. Centre Newton 2521 or Brewster 88 week-ends.

HARWICHPORT, CAPE COD
FOR RENT—New cottage near beach with clear view of water; 4 master's chambers and bath; all improvements, electric refrigerator. 2-car garage; rent $1500. W. F. KERSHAW, Harwichport, Mass.



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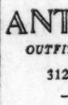

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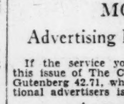

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SWEDEN

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Sveavägen 73

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Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

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FRUIT STORE
Birger Jarlsgatan 32
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1st and 2nd Floor

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Modern designs, moderate prices.
Choice collection of silks, Trousseaux

SWITZERLAND

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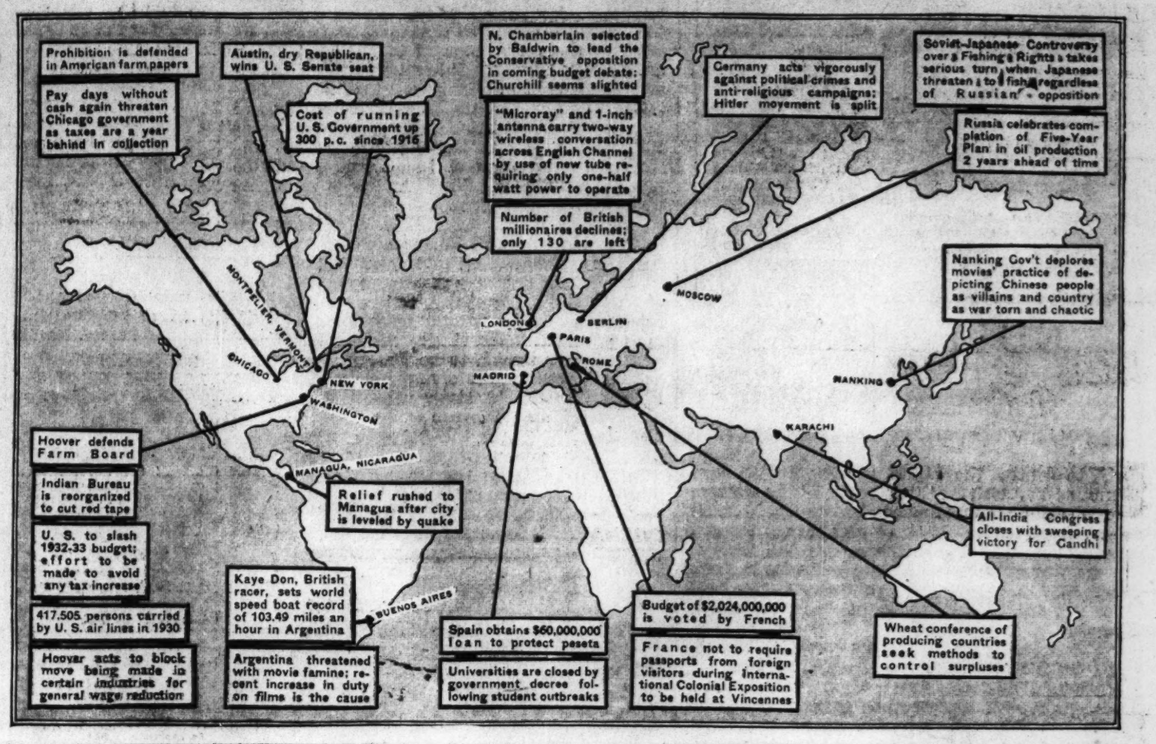
World News of the Week at a Glance


Prohibition is defended in American farm papers
Austin, dry Republican, wins U. S. Senate seat
N. Chamberlain selected by Baldwin to lead the Conservative opposition in coming budget debate; Churchill seems slighted
Soviet-Japanese Controversy over a Fishing's Rights a takes serious turn, when Japanese threaten a to fish regardless of Russian opposition
Pay days without cash again threaten Chicago government as taxes are a year behind in collection
Cost of running U. S. Government up 300 p. c. since 1916
"Microray" and 1-inch antenna carry two-way wireless conversation across English Channel by use of new tube requiring only one-half watt power to operate
Germany acts vigorously against political crimes and anti-religious campaigns; Hitler movement is split
Russia celebrates completion of Five-Year Plan in oil production 2 years ahead of time
Number of British millionaires declines; only 130 are left
Nanking Gov't deplores movies' practice of depicting Chinese people as villains and country as war torn and chaotic
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Hoover defends Farm Board
Indian Bureau is reorganized to cut red tape
U. S. to slash 1932-33 budget; effort to be made to avoid any tax increase
417,505 persons carried by U. S. air lines in 1930
Hoover acts to block move being made in certain industries for general wage reduction
Relief rushed to Managua after city is leveled by quake
Kaye Don, British racer, sets world speed boat record of 103.49 miles an hour in Argentina
Argentine threatened with movie famine; recent increase in duty on films is the cause
Spain obtains $60,000,000 loan to protect pesets
Universities are closed by government decree following student outbreaks
Budget of $2,024,000,000 is voted by French
France not to require passports from foreign visitors during International Colonial Exposition to be held at Vincennes
All-India Congress closes with sweeping victory for Gandhi
Wheat conference of producing countries seek methods to control surpluses

All Nature

Spring Azures

WHEN first we see small blue butterflies, like winged violets, flitting about in the spring, it is a day to be remembered. They do not always wait for the snow to disappear before they go skimming over country roads and along the edges of brooks and ponds, looking for red maples and aspens. Many times the writer has watched scattered numbers of these common blue butterflies in uncertain wavering flight as they hovered about those trees in blossom. Through May the azures are quite common and are again seen in July and August.

A great variation in color, from light blue to deep blue-lilac, is shown on the upper surface of the wings; but the pale undersides are spotted and dashed with brown. In the typical summer form there are distinct purple-brown markings around the edges of the female's wings.

The tiny green eggs are laid singly within the leaves that enfold the buds of flowering plants—chiefly dogwood, spirea (meadowsweet and steeplebush), buttercup and the buckthorn. The grubs may hatch in less than a week and feed upon the flowers, tender buds and new leaves for 10 days or until they enter the resting stage in pupa form. These develop wings in July and the next set of chrysalids winter over and emerge the next spring.

Ants have been observed attending the tiny grubs as they do plant aphids, on account of the honey fluid these larvæ secrete, which they emit when stroked by the ants' antennæ.

The spring azures are thought to be the most widely distributed of all American butterflies; many seem to prefer the cool north land or the slopes of mountains—wherever flowers are plentiful; others seem to like the tropics. They scarcely ever measure more than an inch across their spread wings.

A Word a Day

Stratagem

Strat'-a gem is accented on the first syllable; first *a* as in hat, second as in sofa, *g* as *j*, *e* as in end.

When we see this word we are likely to think of a trick or subtle move by a general to deceive the enemy; but the word has a broader application to any artifice or deceptive device.

The word comes to us from the Greek στρατήγημα (stratagema), "the device or act of a general," compounded of στρατός (stratos), "an army," and ἄγειν (agein), "to lead." Do not confuse "stratagem" and "strategy." The former is the artifice itself; the latter is the science or art of projecting or using stratagems. One would not say, "The battle was won by a strategy"; "by a stratagem" or "by strategy" would be better.

Example: 'Fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils." (Shakespeare.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

ssing Show: Dropping broken ice on clouds can produce rain, declares a natural scientist. But what's wrong with the much simpler method of cleaning the car?

Life: "You can't see the scenery for the billboards," complains a tourist. Oh, well! You can't see the billboards for the hitch hikers.

A Quotation for Today

I WILL never pull my nightly coverlet over a heart that is not forgiving of everything.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Will you kindly inform me when the first "Monitor Mail Bag" was published, since I relish the current issues so completely that I can fancy how the worth-while diversion of searching through all the early numbers may satisfy my interest?

The poet Chaucer related in his quaint "Canterbury Tales" how, in olden times, pilgrims wended their way in motley company from over all England on pilgrimages to Canterbury, yet today Mail Bag readers and contributors may participate in a vaster, world-wide pilgrimage toward the mission of communicating universal and ideal good will.

I prize my two foreign acquaintanceships highly. How elated I was to learn that my London Mail Bag friend had successfully arranged to meet my Principia College English instructor who is traveling abroad; also I recall the amusing surprise I enjoyed when my Viennese correspondent so entertainingly penned eight pages on German letter paper as large as a napkin!

Now dear Editor, I am anxious to share cordial friendship with more foreign correspondents who write in German, French, or Spanish.

Giles B.

[The Children's Mail Bag first appeared October 19, 1925, and the Young Folks' Mail Bag, March 18, 1926.]

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am almost 14 years old and attend Emerson Junior High School. I would like to receive letters from any girl my age from any part of the world, France especially, since I am studying French. My French teacher has told our class many interesting things she saw when she visited in France, three years ago.

I enjoy working the puzzles in the Monitor and reading the stories of Milly Molly Mandy, Snubs, Waddles, the Mail Bag, etc. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I have gone there ever since I was three years old and I enjoy it very much.

Our school starts at 8:30 and ends at 3:30. We have six classes during the day each an hour in length with an hour out for lunch at noon. We are allowed to go home for lunch or stay at school and buy it. I stay at school for lunch because I find it hurries me too much to come home. When we have finished our lunch we go to the Auditorium, and see a movie until our next class starts. If we do not want to go to the movie we are allowed to go to the library and read until our class starts. None of our classes are in the same room or with the same teacher.

Every Thursday the first hour we have a meeting of our clubs. We have a choice of 25 clubs and may belong to any one. I belong to the dramatic club. There are other clubs such as a glee club, a French travel club, etc. Every Friday we have assembly, when a play or some entertainment is given by some club or a certain class. We all look forward to this hour every Friday.

Barbara B.

Peoria, Illinois

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has helped me with my school work a great deal. We are now studying Asia in our geography class at school and we have to make a notebook. I have found many interesting pictures and articles in the Monitor, and I have one letter from India for my notebook that I cut out of the Mail Bag.

I am very fond of music, and I take marimbaphone lessons. I enjoyed reading the story of Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist. I should be happy to receive letters from any girl of my age from any country. I will promise to answer every letter I receive. I am 13 years of age. At present I am helping in the check room at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Peoria, and enjoy it very much.

Nina H.

Wollaston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time we have written to the Mail Bag. We are twins, 13 years old, and in the eighth grade. We go to the Christian Science Sunday School in Quincy. We enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' Page.

There are many Girl Scout troops in Quincy. We belong to Troop 15 and find its activities very interesting. Both of us would like to correspond with any girls about our own age.

We are interested in Scouting, dramatics, and all sports.

Elizabeth and Priscilla W.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for several years now, but I never realized until just now, what an interesting feature, known as the Mail Bag, it had. One of my classmates told me about it recently, and now I can certainly see why she was so enthused about it all.

I am a girl of 17 and will be only too pleased to correspond with anyone who cares to do so. I am interested especially in art. Dramatics and sports are hobbies of mine too.

Hermione H.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Una S. (12), Chicago, Ill.

June McV. (12), Red Bank, N. J.—Interested in horseback riding, tennis and swimming.

Helen W. (13), Toronto, Canada.—Especially from foreign lands.

Lucile M. (13), Farmer City, Ill.—Especially from foreign countries.

Winifred W. (13), Gary, Ind.

Laura C. (12), Omaha, Neb.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.

Donnabelle F. (13), Omaha, Neb.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.

Harriet W. (14), San Diego, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Elinor F. (15), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from Spanish-speaking countries and southern and western states.

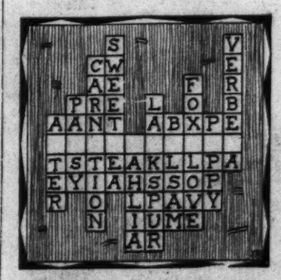
Lillian St. J. (16), Pinole, Calif.—Interested in outdoor sports.

For Boys

Kingsley C. (17), Adel, Iowa.—Interested in athletics.

John M. (18), Boston, Mass.—From stamp collectors.

Flower Puzzle



Springtime is the time for planting flower seeds. By completing the names of the flower, reading downward, you will find that the letters in the spaces across the center will spell the name of still another kind of flower.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Old-Time Songs Puzzle:
The Old Oaken Bucket.
Home, Sweet Home.
The Last Rose of Summer

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Nobility

Waupun, Wis.

IN GRATITUDE to his faithful housekeeper, who had kept his home for many years, an elderly widower deeded all his property to her, thinking thus to avoid the execution of a will—he had no heirs.

The housekeeper, however, passed on—leaving him without resources.

The daughter of the housekeeper fell heir to the estate which had been transferred to her mother, but she immediately went through due process of law to return to the man the property which had been his, and, in addition, has invited him to live in her home as long as he desires.

He is made to feel entirely at home and welcome.

To turn back a farm which she might have kept for herself was surely evidence of a fine sense of honor.

In Lighter Vein

Defined

Teacher: "What is the difference between a flea and an elephant?"

Tommy: "Well, an elephant can have fleas, but a flea can't have elephants."—*Trade paper.*

Humorist

"Dear Auntie—as I have nothing to do, I am writing to you—and as I have nothing to say, I will close—yours truly, Doris."

Imposing, at Least

"What do you think of our stadium?"

"It is certainly wonderful. And now I would like to go through the curriculum. They say you have a fine one here."—*Pathfinder.*

A Modest Hope

Grandma was cutting little Tommy's anniversary cake. "Now, what could be nicer, Tommy," she asked, "than a pink cake with ten candles?"

Tommy puzzled a moment and then answered: "Well, had you thought of ten cakes—without any candles?"

Odds and Ends

Historic Site for Embassy

The new American Embassy to be built in Paris facing the Place de la Concorde will follow the general scheme drawn up 172 years ago by Gabriel, court architect to Louis XV.

Of Interest to Women

Women of Jugoslavia have started a movement to retain their maiden names after marriage and also to abolish the title, "Gospodjica" ("Miss"), and whether married or single, to be addressed as "Gospodja" ("Mrs.").

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Statesmanship of Wheat

THE United States Government once more has been invited to join a world-wide attempt to control the export of wheat. The most important decision of the World Wheat Conference which has just finished its sessions in Rome—at which the United States was not represented except for an unofficial observer—was to convene a meeting of wheat-exporting countries in London, May 18, to attempt to arrange an agreement for regulating the wheat market and wheat exports.

The ten chief wheat-growing countries, including Canada, Argentina and Russia, have agreed to attend. The United States has been invited, but it is not clear whether the invitation will be accepted. Why? And why did the United States refuse to attend the Rome conference, which was strictly nonpolitical, strictly non-League of Nations, and chiefly distinguished by the leadership of Canada and Australia? The answer has never been satisfactorily given.

It was announced that the United States would not sit beside the Soviet delegation, because the Russian "dumping" policy on wheat necessary under the Five-Year Plan "would nullify the efforts of the other powers." As events turned out, the Russian delegates offered no difficulties. But the European and other overseas states believe that the American refusal was explained by the Federal Farm Board's reported intention to start unloading in foreign markets the huge wheat purchases it has stored up. This feeling toward the United States could be dissipated by American acceptance of the invitation to be present at the London meeting, which in many ways is more important than the Rome conference.

If the United States again sends "regrets" the other countries will be positive that Washington intends to pursue a dumping policy. And it cannot be too clearly explained that Europe relishes American dumping no better than Russian dumping.

From the continental point of view the two policies seem almost identical. Russia has an export trade monopoly. The American farm board in effect becomes an export trade monopoly. Price levels are fixed not by natural laws, but by government subsidy in both countries. Therefore, if Europe receives another rebuff in the shape of an American refusal to attend the London meeting, and subsequently finds its markets invaded by great quantities of farm board wheat, feeling against the United States will naturally increase.

From the American viewpoint, wheat must be sold at home or abroad and at a price low enough to obtain customers. But patently the only remedy short of the outlaw policy of dumping is to confer on markets and exports, in exactly the manner now proposed for the London meeting. At such a conference each nation must make sacrifices, but in return for the sacrifices made it will gain good will.

It is an opportunity for precluding the erection of an unscalable tariff wall against American exports. It is an opportunity for preventing wasteful excesses of competition. It even is an opportunity for investigating the methods of limiting production to prevent uneconomic surpluses in the future. But if a nation has determined upon cut-throat competition as its economic creed, it cannot attend such conferences.

It would seem that the lessons of the past should teach all governments that economic war inevitably is nearly as disastrous as military war. In the long run, an economic war ruins the aggressor nation, too. The wheat conference offers at least an opportunity to explore the possibilities of controlling the export of wheat. Surely there is no harm in seeing whether reasoned cooperation cannot replace unthinking, profitless profligacy in the production of basic foodstuffs like wheat.

Canada, which is taking the lead in arranging for the London conference, pins the highest hopes upon its success. The United States has an opportunity once more for proving the solidarity of interests which bind the neighbors of the North American continent. There is an opportunity for insuring that the wheat growers of the prairies on both sides of the line shall not continue to rush headlong down a competitive path to ruin. False conceptions of national interests, which in the economic field still lag behind political evolution, should not be permitted to nullify this rare opportunity for the statesmanship of wheat.

East and West Meet

THE glamour which the International Exhibition of Persian Art has cast on London is not, it seems, to disperse. For the long-projected Central Museum of Asiatic Art in London has, according to recent reports, become the subject of discussion in the English press, and may be reasonably expected to become a reality in no remote future. London museums are full of the treasures of the East, and to collect them under one roof would certainly earn the gratitude of those who are anxious to study Eastern art and culture in surroundings devised to conform best to the student's requirements.

In a way, all modern museums tend to become storage places for the chipped-off remnants of past civilizations. In the case of the ancient world, it is inevitable that this should be so. Who today can recapture the homely grace of a Roman's home? Who can think himself back in the crowded market places of ancient Greece? The broken gigantic statues, the lion-headed cornices, even the delicately carved images of the fantastic creatures that were worshiped by some of the most powerful of ancient peoples, are perhaps best housed in museums and, whenever possible, put under glass.

But a museum of the Eastern civilizations of modern times, bizarre and incomprehensible as they may appear to the Western thought untutored in the ways of the Orient, should be planned on different lines. And it is satisfying to note that in London an attempt at least is to be made to get more than a collection of Eastern art treasures in one building. "A sympathetic understanding of the contribution to the culture of the civilized world made by the Eastern nations" is, according to the promoters of the scheme of an Asiatic museum in London, Lord Willingdon, the viceroy-designate of India, and Lord d'Abernon, to be the inward purpose behind the new museum, in the same way as the lecture theater, the study collections, and the exhibition galleries are to be its outward manifestations. Whether the museum, when completed, will come up to the expectations of those who want to foster the understanding by the West of the general outlook on the habits of the East, remains to be seen. If it does, something new indeed in museums will have been accomplished.

Battleships—How Big?

SOME helpful thinking about how big battleships should be—if they are to be retained at all—ought to come out of the discussion which has sprung from the Italo-French pronouncement supporting the British view that the maximum should be 20,000 or 25,000 tons. The limit set by the London Naval Conference is 35,000, and the United States now appears to be left alone as an advocate of such large ships.

Great Britain proposed at London that the battleship be abolished, and some American naval authorities are convinced that in face of airplane and submarine attack the day of the floating fortress is past. The official Washington attitude, however, holds that giant ships are still effective and necessary.

To the layman the problem of size has always seemed open to easy solution on the theory that one country could reduce the size of its ships just as much as its neighbors were willing to reduce the size of theirs. Bigger ships are built, apparently, only to be equal to some other country's bigger ships. Then why not establish equality on a lower level?

Why set the limit at 35,000 tons—or 20,000? If the idea is to establish a parity of weapons, why not make it a cheaper and less destructive parity? If A can be assured that B will attack him with nothing larger than a 10,000-ton "battleship," he can undertake to defend himself with the same size of ship. To a layman that seems reasonable.

And evidently to some naval officers it makes the same appeal. In the current number of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Sir Herbert W. Richmond makes very much the same argument. And he would set the limit at 6500 tons. He believes that naval disarmament should begin, not—as the conferences so far held have tried to make it begin—by working downward from arbitrary strengths assigned to the largest powers, but by working up from the weakest power's strength.

This he believes would permit the abandonment of the largest ships. He points out that "battleships" have in the past often been mere toys compared with the dreadnoughts of today. "Decisive battles" can be fought as well with 10,000 tons as with 20,000—if decisive battles are what is desired.

American naval authorities have contended that the United States' scarcity of bases makes it necessary for her to have larger ships than are required by Britain, which is well supplied with far-flung naval stations. The American view likewise sees the necessity for regular naval vessels to offset the possible augmentation of strength which Britain might obtain by arming merchant ships. It is unlikely, however, that any fleet of merchantmen could undertake an offensive against even one 10,000-ton "battleship" such as Germany's new Ersatz Preussen.

The proposal to whittle down the size of individual ships as well as the size of navies should help stimulate thought upon the larger question of what exactly is sought in disarmament. Is it parity? If so, on what level? Is it merely economy? Is it security? And does security imply impregnability to attack even by two or three powers? Or is disarmament sought chiefly as a means of building up peace sentiment and rendering war less likely? The need for thinking along these lines did not end with the London Naval Conference; it is more than ever imperative in face of the world disarmament conference next year.

What Will Be Abolished Next?

"WHY are all your nice vests collected in a row in the clothes closet?" queried the lady of the house one day just as Hubby prepared to make his 7:34 dash for the commuters' special to the city.

"Because you can give all of 'em to the neighbors, or send 'em to the carpet factory," quickly declared the owner. "I'm the president, board of trustees, and general manager of the Amalgamated Anti-Vest Society. I've absolutely finished wearing vests."

The lady of the house started to remonstrate, then thought better of it—for resolution shone brightly in the eyes of this new champion of simplified styles in men's attire. She went back to the clothes closet and scrutinized five drooping reminders of an era when a vest—the British waistcoat—completed the ensemble of the well-dressed gentleman.

The movement to abolish the binding vest grows apace, if clothiers who offer substitutes of wide satin sashes are to be believed. The indictment of those who would promote a vestless world runs somewhat as follows: The vest may have had some useful function in the days when a man delighted to display a pretentious assortment of pencils, fountain pen and rubber comb, so that the proud possessor looked like a perambulating pipe organ, but these symbols of a busy life may now be transferred to the outside pocket of the coat. The trusty watch, once parked in a tight vestibule, now ticks out the hours from a leather thong encircling the wrist, so that there is really no work for a self-respecting waistcoat to do except collect stubs of theater tickets. Now who will rise to defend the vest?

Mr. Eastman on New England Railroads

THERE is a challenge to New England's solidarity and business ability in the comprehensive reply made by Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to a query by Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, seeking his views on the New England railroad situation.

Both as a former resident of Massachusetts and a close student of all railroad matters for years, Mr. Eastman is in an advantageous position to analyze the facts, and he places New England upon its mettle to prove its ability to own and to manage its own carriers. He is but repeating the views of numerous commentators when he alludes to the hazards of absentee ownership should the New England lines become mere appendages of trunk lines, but he goes a step further than other observers, in that he offers an alternative to the present aggressive purchase of New England's railroad stocks by at least one outside line.

He notes that the interest of the State of Massachusetts in the possible outside control of the Boston & Maine Railroad is safeguarded by a provision under which the Commonwealth may purchase the outstanding securities issued by the Boston Railroad Holding Company. Should such a step be taken, the present degree of control exercised by the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Boston & Maine through the New Haven could be terminated. That this is a subtle hint toward state control of railroads cannot be overlooked.

The commissioner believes that the talk about added freedom of gateways for New England through mergers with trunk lines is a fatuous argument, in that this freedom of routing already obtains, and he similarly asserts that competition already is adequate in New England without the need of apportioning its railroads among two or more trunk lines.

But his most telling point is the following paragraph:

> The question presented is more than a mere railroad question; it involves the welfare of New England from a much broader point of view. Even if it were clear, which it is not, that New Englanders cannot operate and finance their railroads quite as well as certain outside interests, it might still be wise to maintain local control. I say this because I feel so strongly that the future of New England depends upon the preservation and exercise by the New England people of the independence, vigor, enterprise and other hardy qualities of mind and character which have distinguished them in the past.

Finally, Mr. Eastman alludes to the criticism sometimes voiced as to overcentralization of government in Washington, and asks if the same may not be true to an even greater extent in respect to the growing concentration of business control in New York City.

Youngsters of Fifty Learn Easily

"YOU can't teach an old dog new tricks," is one of the explanations offered by employers who refuse to employ men who have passed the forty-year mark. With longevity apparently on the increase, the problem of providing against what has come needlessly to be called "heartbreak age" is a growing one. This age is defined as that period past middle years when, it has been mistakenly believed, personal usefulness is on the decline.

Recent experiments have yielded evidence that the difference in learning power of people of varying ages from twenty to fifty-seven is not great. In one experiment conducted by Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College, Columbia University, teachers, principals and superintendents who were candidates for the Master of Arts degree were divided into three groups—twenty to twenty-nine, thirty to thirty-nine, and forty to forty-nine years of age. In this test it was the group of more advanced years that made the best showing in studies engaging the so-called higher mental powers.

In the study of language, the idea that children learn most readily was shown to be a myth when three groups varying in years from twenty to fifty-seven made almost equal progress. Another test in language learning pitted the ability of a group twenty to twenty-five years of age against that of a group thirty-five to fifty-seven. The result here was that the older group made almost twice as swift progress as the younger.

In the handcrafts a contractor erecting a school building in Muskogee, Okla., reversed the accepted practice a few weeks ago, announcing that he would employ only bricklayers over forty. The old-timers are better workmen, he declared.

Students of this employment problem, in view of recent experience, point to a new responsibility to be assumed by employers, namely, recognition of "the astonishing plasticity and learning ability of older workers." The trend of thought regarding what should be a fruitful period of years appears to be quite definitely toward the realization that limitations here, as in many other phases of human activity, are the impositions of mere belief.

Editorial Notes

It has been rumored that Lloyd George is thinking of resigning from the Liberal Party. In view of the way its members have voted in recent divisions, perhaps it would be better to say that the Liberal Party has already resigned from Lloyd George.

With automobile traffic through the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River about 7 per cent heavier so far this year than for the corresponding period in 1930, it looks as if business depression must be only on the surface.

And probably many a mother, trying to get the children up in time for school in the morning, has wondered why youngsters are spoken of as the "rising generation."

In connection with Britain's dispute over the legality of Sunday cinemas, it may be pointed out that holiday has long since lost its original meaning of holy day.

Bulb Sunday in Tulip Land

AMSTERDAM

ON ONE of the first really summerlike Sundays in April—at least when the weather has become clement and mild—or on the first fine spring Sunday early in May, as if summoned by a common mysterious, silent, but imperative call, the good citizens of Amsterdam come out of their houses. In fashionable quarters and in old, narrow back streets alike they polish up their 250,000 bicycles, old bikes and brand new ones; they pump up their 500,000 tires and hastily patch up old inner tubes which gave out at the last moment. They let their I-don't-know-how-many motorcycles roar and motorcars softly hum, and all set out for the west from main streets and back streets, from squares and alleys, and hidden tenements. Young and old, men, women, and children.

Yes, even a dog here and there is carried along in a little basket fastened to the bicycle of some fond dog-lover, who does not like the idea of leaving the minikin at home.

All obey the mysterious command and gather in an endless line, which travels on, with happy faces and in high glee, on bicycles, cars, buses and wagons, transformed into fantastic chars-à-bancs, all bound for the same goal and driven by the same desire.

* * *

For you must know that today is Bulb Sunday in tulip land, and tradition has it that on this day every good citizen of Amsterdam goes on a joyous journey to the national bulb fields, which are situated in the neighborhood of Haarlem. Bulb Sunday is, so to say, a flower-scented sign that spring has come, and the hyacinths, tulips and daffodils have put on their new colorful dresses and present a gorgeous feast of color for the eyes, while the sun-warmed spring air is perfumed with a thousand fragrant flower scents. On this particular Sunday, not "an old woman stays behind at her spinning wheel," as the old Dutch saying goes.

Look out! There is Haarlem, with its quaint, old Amsterdam Gate, a relic of olden times, when a strong forbidding gateway led into the city of Haarlem, where Jan Laurenszoon Coster, contemporaneously with Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, invented the art of printing. The Amsterdam Gate has outlived its use and now stands aside as an interested spectator, looking benevolently down on the crowd that passes by.

Within its shadow stands the line of outposts from the bulb fields, men, women, and children, armed with bunches of sweet-smelling flowers, the first hyacinths and daffodils from the fields out there, which greet the newcomers giving them foretaste of the feast to come. Some of the travelers from Amsterdam, who want to take it easy, buy their bunches of hyacinths and their garlands of yellow daffodils without going farther, and after an extended rest, they pedal home again. But, of course, those are not animated by the real bulb spirit, for this is not much short of doing the thing by proxy.

The proper thing to do is to pass through Haarlem and then take one of the many routes that lead into the sweet-smelling bulb fields. A real feast of color greets the eye. In long regular rows in neat, square fields, the bulbs bloom in myriad colors. The crowd of Amsterdam's good citizens disperse here, and people stroll through the bulb fields, buying huge bunches of freshly cut flowers. Bicycles are stacked at the roadside, motorcars stop and cause traffic jams that would cause the hair of a traffic policeman to stand on end. But never mind, for today is Bulb Sunday and on Bulb Sunday everybody is everybody's friend.

Lemonade and ice-cream stalls have sprung up along the roadside like mushrooms after a rainy day. For the fifteen-mile bicycle trip has made many a cyclist hungry and thirsty. And while they enjoy the good things that numberless peddlers and refreshment stall keepers have to offer, their eyes rove over the splendor of the spring fields.

* * *

In the afternoon comes the second part of the happy ceremony of Bulb Sunday. That is the decoration of the bicycles and the motorcars with spoils from the bulb fields, with garlands of daffodils and hyacinths. As if returning from some magnificent floral procession, the crowds parade through Haarlem, back to the Amsterdam road again.

This is a marvelous sight. An endless line of motorcars, with garlands of flowers round their wind shields and radiators, the back seats crammed with bunches of hyacinths, tulips and daffodils, is heading toward Amsterdam. Until late in the evening there is an uninterrupted song of humming engines all the way from Haarlem to Amsterdam.

On one side of the main road, on the square-tiled cyclists' path, the same endless line of happy men, women, boys and girls, ride with garlands of flowers round their necks and hanging down their backs, their bicycles decorated with a daffodil on every spoke—the girls often with wreaths of flowers in their hair—back to the big city. All are united in one great, joyous brotherhood of Bulb Sunday friends, carrying home in bunches and garlands the tokens of Bulb Sunday.

F. C.

Notes From German Cities

Strauss's Nationality an Issue

AN INTRICATE copyright lawsuit is proceeding in Berlin which in its course has brought to light the interesting fact that Johann Strauss, the "waltz king," was not an Austrian subject when he passed on, but a naturalized subject of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and therefore legally a German. It seems that Strauss left his native Vienna where the Austrian law did not grant him the assistance he sought, and declared he would become a German. He was as good as his word and lived for some time in the duchy. Later on he returned to Vienna, but had either forgotten or was indifferent to his change of nationality, but he always passed for the Viennese that at heart he really was. The question at issue turns upon the nationality of the composer when he wrote the opera "Die Fledermaus" (the Bat). French claims are being made to the copyright on the grounds that Halévy—the writer of the libretto—passed on only twenty-two years ago. It is a remarkably complicated suit that will probably last a long time, and the issue cannot be predicted.

* * *

"Pfannkuchen" 250 Years Old

One of Berlin's most popular specialities has just celebrated its 250th anniversary. It is the "Berliner Pfannkuchen," often literally and erroneously translated by foreigners as "pancake." Really, it is a variety of the American and English doughnut, and though always obtainable at the German pastry cooks it reaches its zenith on two days of the year—Sylvester, or New Year's Eve, and Fastnacht, or Shrove Tuesday. There is probably not a single Berlin citizen who does not consume one or more Pfannkuchen on these occasions; children's capacities run easily to half a dozen. It is said that the ancient Romans baked these doughnuts, or something similar, but It was only 250 years ago that they arrived at Berlin and, springing immediately into public favor, gained the distinctive title of "Berliner Pfannkuchen."

* * *

Concert Given by 160 Jobless

One hundred and sixty jobless musicians of good standing gave a matinée concert by special consent of the authorities in the municipal opera house, with Dr. Stiedry, under wnose management it was organized, as conductor. The program consisted chiefly of Beethoven. A soloist of note added his contribution to the good cause and the great theater was crowded with an appreciative audience. Proceeds were divided, after deduction of expenses, among the 160 executants to aid in keeping the wolf from the door. It is hoped by all that this is one of the forms of help that will become very active as long as the economic distress prevails, for in Germany no class of the unemployed is suffering more than the exponents of music and art. The falling off in lessons and the arrival of the tone films have played havoc among the musicians.

* * *

Goethe's Mother and Her World

All Germany, but especially the city of Frankfurt, has been celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Goethe's mother. Frau Rat Goethe, as was her quaint title in accordance with her husband's rank of kaiserliche Rat, or imperial councilor, early recognized her son's great talent and aided her husband in promoting it, and a very tender bond existed between mother and son. A jubilee book entitled "Frau Rat und ihre Welt" (Frau Rat and her World), commissioned by the city of Frankfurt, has just been written by Alfons Paquet, giving a series of vastly interesting pictures of the inner life of the Goethe family and their environment. We learn that Herr Rat Goethe was a model of method, exactitude and economy, keeping account of every detail of household expenditure himself.

Not long ago a thick book, bound in parchment, was discovered in an old cupboard which formed part of the Goethe library at Weimar, in which the poet's father had for a period of twenty-six years entered the family expenses, at first in Latin and later in German. Every tallow candle, every piece of china, and every other trifle is carefully accounted for, even the shop where it was purchased being given. Frau Goethe received for provisioning her household an annual sum of 710 gulden (a gulden being approximately equivalent to two marks or fifty cents), but this modest sum was augmented by her husband defraying many "extras" for storing, such as two hundredweight of butter, salted in spring, quantities of sauerkraut and preserved beans, sausages and similar things for the winter. The laundry bills were also minutely entered, and it is typical of the enormous store of linen in former German households that the washing of house and table linen in the Goethe family took place three times in the year.

* * *

Servants' Wages Low Those Days

Domestic service was amazingly cheap in those days, the maidservants receiving twenty-one to twenty-five gulden a year. The wages of the manservant in the Goethe family began with twenty-seven gulden, rising to thirty-four, but he was at the same time a skilled tailor and part of his duties were to make and keep in order the suits for both father and son. Entries regarding the first instruction of Wolfgang are interesting. When only three years old a governess (Frau Hoff) was engaged for him at a salary of one and a half gulden every three months.

Presents to his wife and toys for the children and the cost of their little parties receive special attention in Herr Rat's book of expenditure. During his studies away from home the future poet's allowance for everything was 100 gulden, all details being scrupulously noted down by his father. Finally, in 1775, he decided he had had enough of bookkeeping, and laid down his pen, leaving the management of domesticities entirely to his wife. The expense schedule of the great poet's father will long remain an interesting document.

* * *

Rhine Banks to Be Illuminated

The Traffic Union of the Rhinelands has decided upon the long-planned illumination of the banks of the Rhine. From May to September all the high spots of beauty and interest on either side of the river will be illuminated alternately by a combination of Greek fire and searchlights. The chief points are: the Düsseldorf and Cologne banks, the Siebengebirge and Drachenfels, the Godesburg, Coblenz with the Ehrenbreitstein, Assmannshausen, Rüdesheim with the National Monument and, of course, the Lorelei. Special steamers will run during illumination hours.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From Children in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interest of world peace and better understanding among all nations, I am sending you the following Good Will Message from our children to the children of the world, thinking you will be glad to use it in the Monitor:

GOOD WILL MESSAGE

FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF FORMOSA TO THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD

We school children in Formosa were very happy to receive from the English school children your message of good will, and we are filled with joy in answering your letter now, when fresh, green summer has returned again so early to our island. We love your country as the country of gentlemen, and we hear many stories about you from our teachers. We wish to come to work and to play with you, and to have you visit us, but we must wait until the future brings us some means of doing so. We are glad that you desire to give up war, for we also have the same feeling, and we believe that no one in the world can be against this idea. We heartily join you in your effort to build up a world full of peace and to make all the different peoples into one big family, so we are sending out this message to all the children in the world, following your good example.

Our island is officially known as Taiwan. It lies north of the Philippines and is a voyage of about three days, coming south, from Japan proper. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the middle part. The inhabitants consist of three different peoples—the aboriginies, numbering about 138,000; the native Formosans, whose ancestors formerly migrated from China, of whom there are about 3,900,000; and 190,000 Japanese. Although we are thus of quite different ancestry, we are now living together very peacefully, so we know in our own lives that it is possible to overcome the barriers of customs and traditions and to understand, respect, and love one another.

We do not want war any more, for it belongs to the old order of things. Ours must be the age of peace and friendship. We hope all airplanes and airships will serve as angels of peace, that steamships will be built instead of warships, and that useful things will be made in the place of guns and cannon. As we children grow up to take our places in the new order, we shall always keep in our minds the teaching of our great Emperor Meiji, who wrote in one of his poems, "Let us regard the peoples of the four seas as our brothers and sisters."

Taihoku, Formosa, Japan. (MRS.) SETTI LIKE HIRINO.